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FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN
COINS, MEDALS, PAPER MONEY



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JULY, 1940.

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The Circulating Medium Of The Civil War Period

**By PROF. R. EDWARD DAVIS
Chicago, Ill.**

(A paper read before the Central States Numismatic Association Convention a few days before Mr. Davis' death.)

There are two critical periods in the monetary history of the United States. The first of these was the period from the end of the Revolutionary War to the establishment of the mint. In this period, due largely to the work of Gouverneur Morris, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, our decimal system of coinage was developed and our general monetary policy organized.

The second period was the period of the Civil War. From the necessities of this period came our National Bank System and our United States paper money. It is my purpose today to put before you a picture of the conditions which confronted the Government during this period.

In the years immediately before the Civil War the circulating medium was in a very unsatisfactory condition. From 1836 to 1859 the mint had coined only about 50,000 silver dollars a year on the average, about \$210,000 in half dollars, and the average gold coinage for the same period was about \$1,000,000 a year.

In 1857 Snowden estimated the total silver coin in the country at \$25,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 was in subsidiary coin and more than \$3,000,000 in Spanish and Mexican fractions.

This was supposed to supply the business needs of all the people of the United States. Up to this time the Federal Government, keeping in mind the bitter lesson taught by the free issue of Continental currency during the Revolution, issued no paper money, except a few short-term Treasury notes in times of dire necessity. The great bulk of business was carried on with a mass of paper money issued by banks chartered by the various States. Except in New England, where the "Suffolk plan" of controlling bank issues was in use, these notes rarely circulated at par.

Over the greater part of the country the State banking laws were rather loosely administered. As a consequence, the value of the notes varied

greatly, depending largely upon the integrity and reputation of the bankers who issued them.

I have in my possession an advertisement from the front page of the Chicago Tribune in 1860, which lists the value of notes in circulation in Chicago from 30 to 95 cents on the dollar. Since the market price of this paper varied almost from day to day, financial operations were accompanied by risks quite unknown today. The circulation of this great mass of inferior money drove most of the Government issues of gold and silver out of circulation.

To supply an adequate quantity of small change, the Government issues of fractional money were supplemented by a great mass of worn and mutilated foreign silver, largely of Mexican and Spanish origin. Attempts had been made in the Act of 1857 to retire this from circulation by raising its value 20 per cent. and accepting it in exchange for the new copper nickel cents. The legal tender status of foreign coins was removed, but in spite of this a considerable quantity of this foreign silver remained in circulation. This was the money by which business was carried on when the Civil War broke out.

The breaking out of the Civil War found the United States Treasury singularly unprepared to meet the burden thrust upon it. For twelve years there had been no efficient Secretary at the head of it. A succession of incompetent and dishonest officials had undermined the credit of the Government and had decreased its revenues, while they had greatly increased its indebtedness. When Lincoln's administration entered upon its duties only one-fourth of the ordinary running expenses of the Government came from taxation. The other three-fourths were secured by a sort of "hand-to-mouth" borrowing. Such were the conditions which the new Secretary of the Treasury was forced to meet.

The theory that the war was to be of short duration influenced the policies of the Government at this time. Mr. Chase, the new Secretary of Treasury, proposed to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war by loans. He proposed that the taxes provide only for the normal expenses of the Government, interest on the public debt and a small sinking fund. The Congress acted on his recommendations. He, in common with other financiers and statesmen, greatly underestimated the magnitude of the war and the cost of its operation. His estimate called for a loan of \$240,000,000 and revenue amounting to \$80,000,000.

The placing of these loans was no easy matter. It was not possible to obtain money from Europe for the European money lenders were not ready to lend at a time when the very existence of the Government was at stake.

At first short-time interest-bearing Treasury notes were issued.

This scheme had been resorted to many times before in the history of the country in times of necessity, such as in the War of 1812, during the panic in 1837 and during the Mexican War. The Government accepted them in payment of debts to it, but there had been no attempts to make them legal tender. They passed from person to person as money by common consent, and their legality never was questioned. Before the end of 1861 about \$60,000,000 of these were issued.

Since the banks of the country had control of most of the specie, it was necessary to secure their cooperation to market the bonds. Mr. Chase met the associated bankers of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia and they agreed to take \$150,000,000 in bonds in lots of \$50,000,000 before the beginning of the new year. The scheme was simple. They would take the bonds and dispose of them to patrons, and the Government would take the money and spend it, thus putting it at once into circulation, from which it would return to the banks to be subject to another loan. Then the operation would be repeated. In this way \$50,000,000 in specie could be used to dispose of any quantity of bonds. The plan worked so well that the first \$50,000,000 was soon taken up, and the banks agreed to take the second \$50,000,000 nearly a month before the specified time. This second installment did not go so rapidly, the military reverses of the summer having affected the market, and delayed the return of the specie to the banks. Early in December the report of the Secretary of the Treasury appeared. It showed that he had overestimated the revenues by about \$25,000,000 and had underestimated expenses about \$214,000,000, and it made no definite statement of policy for the coming year. This was followed a few

days later by news of the action of the English Cabinet in regard to the result was a panic in New York, leading to the withdrawal of deposits from the banks. The Western banks began to call in their balances, thus soon bringing the Eastern banks to the end of their resources. To protect themselves the banks suspended specie payments on December 28. The suspension of the Treasury followed of necessity soon after.

The suspension of the Treasury left the Treasury notes irredeemable in coin. People began to withdraw coin from circulation. State banks failed or went out of business. In Illinois the State banking law required that bank circulation should be secured by State bonds and stocks deposited with the State Auditor. Many of the banks had on deposit securities from Southern States. With the opening up of the war these securities became worthless and the banks were forced to close. Of the 110 chartered banks, only seventeen, with a combined circulation of only \$556,163, remained in operation at the end of 1862. Almost at once the country found itself with very little money in circulation.

The necessity of having money to carry on the war put the Government in serious straits. To supply these needs the first legal-tender bill was presented to Congress. It provided for the issue of \$150,000,000 in irredeemable money which was to be legal tender for all debts except customs duties; that is, by statute it was to be forced upon the people as money. After a bitter debate the bill passed as a necessity measure and became a law February 25, 1862. A second issue was authorized July 11. Thus it was that the policy of issuing irredeemable paper was adopted because of the financial embarrassments of the Government.

At once gold and silver disappeared from circulation. The fractional silver coins did not go at once. An act of 1853 had reduced the amount of silver in them, till two half dollars or four quarters were intrinsically worth only ninety-three cents. Because of this some remained in circulation until the early part of the summer, when the premium on specie rose above 106.

In all transactions of more than five dollars the new Treasury notes, or "greenbacks" as they were called, could be used, but for sums of less than five dollars there was no money to carry on the ordinary business of the day. The one and two dollar greenbacks were not issued until August 1862. The country found itself in the peculiar condition of having no pieces of money in circulation with values between one cent and five dollars. The situation became acute. Ferryboats, transportation lines and small merchants were hard hit. In New York small change bought 5 to 8 per cent. premium. The Chicago Tribune of July 11 says the premium there was 23 per cent. The Government was too busy with the war to do anything to help clear up the situation. The New York Tribune of July 14 reports that "In this city thousands and tens of thousands of persons during the past week have been forced to walk to and from their places of business" because of lack of small change.

Such a state of affairs could not continue. Some substitutes for small change had to be found, and people adopted almost every imaginable device. Old Spanish silver again came into use. In some localities bank notes were cut into pieces to use for change. Bank notes of small denominations were issued. These were illegal in some States and not generally approved anywhere, but under the conditions were eagerly accepted. As the need grew some cities issued fractional notes. The best known of these issues were from New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Many merchants, feeling the need of change, had fractional notes printed. The denominations ranged from one cent to a dollar, and in size they were from about an inch by 2 inches to the size of Government greenbacks. Some were fine examples of the engraver's art and others were the product of some local printer. No complete list of these has ever been made. Waldo C. Moore states that more than 800 varieties came from Ohio alone.

At no time during the war did the premium on specie ever get high enough to equal the bullion value of the one cent pieces. In spite of this fact, cents followed the fractional silver coins out of circulation. It is said that so many copper cents were stored in a building in New York that the weight of the coins caused the floors to collapse. To supply the need of this vanished coin, merchants began the issue of Civil War tokens. Several

authorities claim that these first originated in Cincinnati, others say New York, but it is quite probable they had several points of origin. The idea was not particularly new. Store cards had been used for money many times, both in this country and England, during times when change was scarce. Some varieties of these were issued in very large amounts. Lindenmueller, of New York, issued more than a million pieces, and Oliver Boutwell and Robinson and Ballow, of Troy, probably issued as many if not more.

Those bearing the names of merchants could easily be brought back to their place of issue for redemption, but those bearing only patriotic devices could not be traced. People who issued them often refused to accept them. Even those bearing merchants' names were sometimes not redeemable. It is said that the Third Avenue Railroad presented several thousand of Lindenmueller's tokens for redemption, and he refused to redeem them. Numerous examples of this kind finally led to a demand that their use be prohibited.

In the years before the war, postage stamps had been used to pay small debts by mail, and it was only natural that in this time of necessity they should come into use as money. As the fractional money emergency became acute, the National Government stepped in and Secretary Chase presented a bill to Congress legalizing the use of postage stamps as change. The act was passed and became a law July 17, 1862.

The Postoffice Department had not been consulted on this measure and was entirely unprepared for the rush for stamps, and the postal service was demoralized. Postmaster General Blair sent out orders "to restrict the sales of postage stamps to the former customary amount per diem, as this department is not to furnish postage stamps for currency."

The summer of 1862 was quite humid in the East, and stamps stuck together and became useless. These were brought back to the postoffice for redemption, but the postoffices refused to have anything to do with them. In 29 of the largest cities the sale of stamps was more than \$800,000 above normal. To make it possible to use these for currency many devices were used. Stamps were pasted on cards bearing some firm name, or they were placed in small envelopes. The best device was originated by Gault and patented by him. It consisted of a small metal case with a mica face which held the stamp. Being a thrifty New Englander, he sold advertising space on the back. About thirty firms used these, and they were about the only satisfactory way in which stamps could be used as currency.

The refusal of the Postoffice Department to redeem stamps put the Treasury Department in a bad spot. The act passed by Congress had referred to postage stamps, and, to save his face, Secretary Chase authorized the first issue of "Postage Currency." These little notes were not postage stamps, but they bore on their face the pictures of 5 and 10 cent stamps of the current issue. To make them appear more like stamps, they were first made with perforated edges; later the perforated edges were abandoned. Something over \$20,000,000 of these were issued. This "Postal Currency" was superseded in 1863 by the second issue, now called "Fractional Currency."

When these little paper notes were available in sufficient quantity, the private notes and Civil War tokens slowly became obsolete. There was a specific provision in the Currency Act of 1862 making illegal all private issues of money, but in the emergency no attempt was made to enforce this provision. With a sufficient supply of small notes to meet business needs, some attempts were made to enforce the law, and this hastened the disappearance of the shinplasters and other money substitutes.

It was with such a circulating medium that the business of the country was carried on during the dark days of the war. The Government issues of greenbacks and fractional currency formed the mass of the money in use. The State and private bank bills were used less and less until the passage of the National Bank Act in 1863, which prohibited their issue altogether. For small change, postage stamps, shinplasters and war tokens helped out the insufficient issues of fractional currency in supplying the needs of the people. Gold and silver were always at a premium and were never found in circulation. So well did the country prosper under such conditions, in spite of the inflation of prices caused by the use of such a money, and its attendant hardships, that it was with difficulty at least that specie payments

were resumed. It was the faith of the people in the stability of the Government and in the ultimate outcome of the war which enabled such a circulating medium to do its work, and which helped to carry the Government through the greatest peril which has ever confronted it.

Medal To Dr. Cook For North Pole Discovery In 1908

By HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM
Philadelphia, Pa.

While the newspapers of late have given considerable publicity to the illness of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the reputed discoverer of the North Pole in 1908, no mention has been made of the gold medal presented him on September 23, 1909, by The Arctic Club of America when he returned to New York City. Whether Cook did or did not discover the North Pole, or rather reached that point of the earth's surface, will probably always remain an unsolved mystery. He claims he did, while others claim he never reached the mystic spot. One of his adherents was Captain Roald Amundson, who, according to an Associated Press report of January 23, 1926 stated "I am of the opinion that his (Cook's) story of the discovery is just as plausible as Peary's." Be that as it may, we have no time to go into that great controversy.



Numismatically we are interested in the gold medal which was presented to Dr. Cook. This medal was designed by Count Santa Eulalia; the dies were cut in Philadelphia; one gold medal was struck for presentation, and a number of bronze medals struck for members of The Arctic Club of America, according to authority. The illustration shown here is taken from a bronze specimen in possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. On the obverse centre is a figure of Cook in Arctic dress, supposedly standing on the spot of the North Pole, holding the United States flag on a staff in his right hand and with his left hand raised. Each side of him are icebergs, and in the upper field in APRIL 21, 1908 and F. A. COOK below. On the reverse, in relief, is PRESENTED BY THE ARCTIC CLUB OF AMERICA and 1909. Incused is SEPT. 23, the date of presentation. Upon hearing of Cook's discovery the design was made, medals were struck, leaving the actual date open for later punching.

Some have claimed the medal was never actually presented, but after much correspondence thirteen years ago the writer had a letter from Mr. Rudolf Kersting of New York, then secretary of the Explorers' Club, who

said: "Yes, I have had the medal in my hand. It was of finest grade—must have been 20-karat. It was so soft that when Dr. R. O. Stebbins (head of the executive committee of the Arctic Club at that time) presented it to Cook on the steps of the New York City Hall it fell out of his hand to the floor. The contact showed by an indentation on the edge. The date I have lost, but it was on the same day that Cook was given the freedom of New York City. Later I was told that Mrs. Cook had the medal made into a buckle for his belt. I believe it was Mr. J. B. Seteson, Jr., who had the bronze replicas made—as a matter of fact, the replicas looked more artistic than the original."

Mr. Kersting also wrote that a bronze medal was to have been presented to the King of Denmark but that the then president of the Arctic Club, Admiral Schley, disapproved of it, meaning the idea of sending the medal after Peary's claim of discovery, for of course all the Navy men stood by Peary and disclaimed Cook's right of discovery. The medal is interesting in appearance, though not overly artistic, and it would be well to know if other bronze specimens are in existence.

Coins Of More Than Usual Interest

By **DAVID M. BULLOWA**
New York City

A SERIES: III—Tabora Gold Coins

German East Africa issued a single gold coin during the course of the World War. In the period prior to the war there had been a silver, nickel and copper coinage for this colony, first issued by the German East African Society and later by the Government of the Colony after it had been taken over, much in the same way as the early East Indian coins were issued in the name of the East India Company.

The German East African coinage is the only official coinage in gold for a German colony, as the New Guinea coins first issued in 1894 in gold, silver and copper were issued by the New Guinea Company.

The gold coins of 1916 were strictly a necessity issue. The shortage of money was acute, and the general in command had issued a series of paper bills. However, as matters grew progressively worse in financial matters, an emergency mint was set up in the railway workshops at Tabora. The dies were cut by Indian workmen who were professional goldsmiths. The gold was secured from native African sources.

According to the records, 16,198 pieces were struck. The value of the coin is stated on the reverse and a description is as follows:



Obverse—A native African mountain scene, with the mountain Kilimandsharo in the background. An elephant to the right, with trunk raised, indicating combat. In the exergue . 1916 . and a "T" for Tabora at the bottom.

Reverse: Crowned German eagle in center. At top, DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKA. At the bottom, between two four-leafed rosettes, 15 RUPIEN.

The coins have a plain edge, and are rather crudely struck.

The values of these coins are given in rupees due to the fact that the majority of trade which German East Africa had was conducted with India, where British rupees had long been the standard.

The German East African 15 rupie is only .750 fine.

All the coins are rather light yellow in color, due to the silver alloy.

Due to the inexperience of the mint employees, the reverse die broke soon after a number of the gold pieces had been struck. The second die shows a number of differences, the main one being the scrolls at the eagle's wings, which are shorter on the first die.

In September, 1916, the British troops entered Tabora and discovered the gold coinage. The first coins to reach the collecting public were few in number and brought very high prices. Since that time larger numbers of them have come upon the numismatic market, depressing the price considerably.

It is interesting to observe that the East African and the New Guinea coins both have as the main obverse types a typical native animal, the elephant in the African issue, and the bird of paradise on the New Guinea series.

Since the British have been in East Africa no gold has been struck. The currency has been changed to shillings and now conforms with the British sterling system.

Engravers Of The U. S. Mint In Philadelphia

By F. C. C. BOYD
New York City

(A paper read before a recent meeting of the New York Numismatic Club.)

On November 23, 1793, Robert Scot was appointed engraver to the newly established United States Mint in Philadelphia, and to him goes the credit for making the dies for the copper cent of 1793. Robert Scot was born in England and was originally a watchmaker. He first is heard of in Philadelphia in the year 1783, perhaps through the fame received after he engraved the frontispiece for a Masonic sermon preached by William Smith, D. D., and published by Hall & Sellers. In advertisements he called himself, "Late Engraver to the State of Virginia," and there is a record of his having been paid, in 1785, sixteen pounds for engraving done for the State of Pennsylvania.

Over his own name he engraved a "few fairly well executed line portraits," perhaps the best known of which is the one of Washington. For the firm of Scot & Allerdice, who had the work of the Rees Encyclopedia, Philadelphia, 1794-1803, he did a great deal of work under the firm's name and for this particular publication.

The date of his death or retirement from the Mint is obscure, but there is ample proof that he still held that office in 1806, because Poulson's Advertiser, a Philadelphia publication of the era, carried the announcement, on April 28th, 1806, of the death of the wife of "Robert Scot, Engraver to the Mint."

There is a portrait engraver of Edinburgh by the same name, Robert Scot, who is often confused with the Robert Scot of Philadelphia.

The early days of John Reich are more or less obscure, but he first comes to notice for dies he engraved for some very fine medals, the first date being that of the Peace Medal of 1783. In 1806 he did a Tripoli medal presented to Commander Edward Preble, and that same year Poulson's Advertiser tells of the Washington medal after the famous Stuart head, issued in Philadelphia, October 9, 1806, in commemoration of the retirement of Washington from all public life and office. The medal is described as "being struck in silver and bearing the following inscription: Face, a head of Washington as President. Inscription, "G. Washington. Pres. Unit. Sts." Reverse, the ensigns of authority (civic and military) deposited, in laurels, upon the tablet of the United States. Inscription, "Commis. Resigned: Presidency Relinquished. 1797." At this same time the announcement was made that the dies were executed by "the celebrated artist John Reich; the likeness from a drawing by Stuart." Reich also did the Franklin medal from the Houdon bust.

There seems to be no set date for his appointment to the United States Mint, but there is evidence that by 1806, being considered a die-sinker of considerable merit, he was frequently engaged by Robert Scot of the Mint "to prepare dies for national coin." He was one of the founders of the Society of Artists, organized in Philadelphia in 1810, and on the scroll of Fellows of the Society he is listed as "die-sinker at the U. S. Mint."

Preserved in the Assayer's Office of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia is an engraved portrait of William Kneass, inscribed "To his friend Adam Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner," who comes down to us as the man most responsible for the appointment of Mr. Kneass as engraver and die-sinker at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, on January 29, 1824, succeeding Robert Scot. Kneass was born in Lancaster, Pa., September, 1781, and his first training as an engraver is unknown, but he became famous in Philadelphia in 1815 and remained working at his profession there from then till his death on August 27, 1840. Most of his work is in line, but he gained considerable attention for some good aquatint views. Two different firms bore his name, Kneass & Dellaker (Delleker) and Young & Kneass & Co., general engravers.

He served in the War of 1812 as Volunteer Associate of the Field Engineers, who constructed fortifications on the western front of Philadelphia. In commemoration of this he engraved, in 1815, a plan of this work after the drawing of Strickland, a famous artist of the day and one of Kneass' best friends, for whom he named one of his sons. Of his six children two became famous, Samuel Honeyman Kneass, as architect and engineer, and Strickland Kneass as an engineer. He is credited with engraving many of the dies of the gold coinage in 1834 and 1838, the silver coinage in 1836, 1837 and 1838. Also, his name appears on a pattern half-dollar of 1838, but the silver dollar of 1836 and another pattern half dollar of 1838 were the work of his then assistant at the Mint, Christian Gobrecht, who succeeded him as chief engraver on December 21, 1840.

Christian Gobrecht was born in Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1785, the son of Rev. John Christian Gobrecht, who was born in Augerstein, Germany, October 11, 1733, and came to America in 1755. In 1766 he was ordained to the ministry of the German Reformed Church, and died in Hanover, York county, November 6, 1815. The future engraver's mother was Elizabeth Sands, who could claim as ancestor one James Sands, who settled at Plymouth, Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1642.

Early in youth the boy was apprenticed to a clockmaker of Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to learn the trade because of his versatility with his hands and unusual interest in machinery. At the death of his employer he established himself in business in Baltimore. It is thought that through his work on the metal faces of the watches of the period he learned engraving and die-sinking. Although not established as an engraver, he did a most creditable portrait of Washington in 1810 for J. Kingston's "New American Biographical Dictionary," published in Baltimore. In 1811 he went to Philadelphia and continued to supply fine portrait plates for publishers there while becoming established as engraver and die-sinker for medals and other such works.

The first notice of his being engaged in work upon money was his employment, in 1816, by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co., bank note engravers, and by 1826 he had furnished designs and models of dies to the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia. Among his better-known dies and medals should be noted: "The Franklin Institute medal of 1825, after a design by Thomas Sully; a portrait medal of Charles Willson Peale; the seal of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, and award medals for the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Manufacturers, and the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association."

It was in 1836 that he was appointed draughtsman and die-sinker to the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, and as assistant to William Kneass he designed and made the dies for the dollar of 1836. All of the dies made by Gobrecht are "justly esteemed for the artistic excellence of the work put upon them." On the death of Kneass, December 21, 1840, he became Chief Engraver and held this office until he died in 1844.

Gobrecht was an inventor and mechanic of great skill and ingenuity, some of his inventions between 1816 and 1821 being "a reed organ, made of an assemblage of metallic tongues and placed in a case and operated with a bellows and keys"; also a speaking doll; and he did engraving for calico prints and dies for book-binders. It must be noted that to him goes the credit of

being the original inventor of the medal-ruling machine, "a device whereby medals, etc., could be engraved directly from the relief face and a plate thus prepared for reproduction on paper." In 1810, while still living in Baltimore, Gobrecht constructed "the first ruling-machine ever made, in which the ruler was stationary and the platform carrying the plate was moved under it. Changes and variations of this were made at different times, one of these changes on the advice of Asa Spencer, who later disputed the Gobrecht claim. In 1842 Spencer publicly claimed the credit of inventing the medal-ruling machine, despite his having written a letter to the U. S. Gazette, in Philadelphia, on August 8, 1830, the original of which is still in existence, stating that "It was never my intention to deny but always to admit it, that Christian Gobrecht was the first to discover the mode of ruling medals, as exhibited by his specimen published in 1817." It was on the 1817 machine, made entirely to suit Gobrecht's own ideas, that he produced the head of Alexander I of Russia, engraved from a medal. At the time this product gained much attention and was "a subject of eager inquiry as to how it was done," to quote Mr. Gobrecht's own words. To refuse Spencer's claim of 1842, Gobrecht made the statement, recalling the above letter, and giving the names of the men who had made his machines and the engravers who had used them, and finally proving that his own medal-ruling machine had been used in 1825 by a firm of which Mr. Spencer was a member.

The successor to Christian Gobrecht was James Barton Longacre, appointed Chief Engraver in the U. S. Mint in 1844, a position he retained till his death. He was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1794, the son of Peter Longacre, a descendant of early Swedish settlers. While still very young John Watson, analyst, of Philadelphia, recognized the boy's talents and took him into his family, apprenticing him in his bookstore. Soon after he placed the youth in the care of George Murray, who taught him engraving. S. F. Bradford's Encyclopedia of 1820 contains his earliest known work, after which he soon became famous for his portraits engraved in the stipple manner, many of them done from life.

With James Herring, in 1830, he conceived the idea of publishing "The American Portrait Gallery," "a series of biographical sketches of statesmen, naval and military heroes, and professional men. These were to be illustrated by portraits; and Longacre set the standard of engraving so high that after employing the best engravers in this country he was compelled to induce others to come from Europe especially for this purpose." Many of these he engraved himself and for a number of those done by the other engravers he drew the original portraits. It is considered the best series of portraits of this kind in the United States at the time.

As an artist he was equal to his engraving ability and his large portrait engravings are still regarded as remarkable for their likeness and they are noted for their beauty of execution. Although the majority of his work is done in the stipple manner, and he is supreme in that line, his large plate of Charles Carroll, engraved after the painting of Chester Harding, proves him excellent as a line-engraver.

During his office at the Mint he designed and engraved the first double eagle, in 1849. In 1854 he designed and executed the first three-dollar piece and also the first gold dollar piece struck at that time. Two years before his death in Philadelphia, January 1, 1869, he had completed the remodeling of the coinage of the Republic of Chile.

In 1928 his work was represented in the exhibition of the hundred notable American engravers held in the New York Public Library.

There is no record of Anthony C. Paquet as chief engraver at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, but in 1864 he was appointed assistant engraver there and is noted for the dies he engraved for medals of Buchanan, Everett, Grant and Johnson. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1814, and came to the United States in 1848, where he was employed as a die-maker from 1857 until his appointment at the Mint. He died in 1882.

Successor to James B. Longacre as chief engraver of the U. S. Mint, in 1869, was William Barber, who had become his assistant in 1865. On May 2, 1807, William Barber was born in London, and brought to this country by his father, John Barber, famous American engraver and historian. William learned to engrave on silver plate and followed this occupation for about ten years in Boston, Mass., until his appointment at the Mint. He died, still serving as chief engraver, in Philadelphia, August 31, 1879.

Although born in England, George Morgan is noted as an American engraver. He was born in Birmingham in 1845 and received all his early art instruction and training as an engraver there. He won a national scholarship to the South Kensington Art School and studied there for two years, after which he came to America. In 1865 he was made an assistant engraver in the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia and stayed there a number of years. He is remembered for having designed and executed the once famous "Bland Dollar."

Charles E. Barber is a son who had the distinction of succeeding his father in the coveted and notable position as chief engraver in the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia. He is the third generation of famous artists and engravers and was said to have "been peculiarly happy in catching a likeness." He was born in London in 1840 and was made assistant engraver in the Mint in 1869 and became chief engraver in 1880 on the death of his father. The demand for medals by the War Department and other Government purposes was enormously increased in his active years and gave him great opportunity to prove his ability, and his models are considered excellent of their kind.

His best work is found among the medals of Presidents Garfield and Arthur, the Indian Peace medal and the Great Seal of the United States. He died February 18, 1917.

An Introduction To Byzantine Coinage

By PAUL PENNINGTON
Chicago, Ill.

(A paper presented to the New York Convention of the A. N. A.)

The recent addition of a Byzantine solidus to my collection brought two questions to my mind, the answers to which, I believe, would make a good foundation for the study of Byzantine coinage. These two questions were:

Why was gold used so extensively for coinage in the Byzantine Empire?

What caused the separation of the Roman Empire into two empires, the Western and the Eastern or Byzantine?

My attempt to answer these two questions follows:

The Extensive Use of Gold for Currency.

An examination of the varieties of ancient gold coins offered for sale in a large auction and the prices realized show that the Byzantine gold coins must have been struck in great quantities in comparison with all except the later Roman. To a collector of medieval or modern coins this may not seem worthy of comment, but a collector of ancient coins, accustomed to the extensive rarity of gold, will wonder at it. Apparently something took place before the division of the Empire which caused the greater use of gold.

The expansion of Roman power occurred almost entirely under the Republic. This rapid expansion over five centuries, from a small state in central Italy, to what is now France, Spain, Greece, a large part of Asia Minor and a goodly strip across the North of Africa, was very profitable to Rome. Three specific examples will show this:

In 241 B. C., at the end of the first war with Carthage, an indemnity of 3,200 talents (\$19,000,000) was imposed, to be paid in ten years.

In 202 B. C., at the end of the second war with Carthage, 10,000 talents (\$60,000,000) was levied, to be paid in fifty years. The easy payment of this huge sum apparently so scared the Romans that they decided to destroy so formidable a rival; but this was not done until several years after the 50-year payment period.

In 84 B. C. Sulla defeated the Syrian king, Mithradates, who had been helped by Greek cities of Asia Minor. These cities were assessed 20,000 talents (\$120,000,000) for their help to the loser of the war.

As an aside, the value of \$6,000 for a talent is five times as high as that usually used by historians. Perhaps the usual \$1,200 value was estimated when a dollar a day was considered good pay. In fact, before the end of the

Republic, Roman citizens were relieved of all direct taxes, due to the successful wars. No wonder Mars was worshipped by the Romans!

Under the Empire, which inherited all the expensive machinery of government built up under the Republic, such as doles, games and the great army required to keep the territory gained, it must indeed have been difficult to balance the budget with few profitable wars for boosting income. What had the Republic left for the Empire to conquer? Added to this was the payments to border chieftans to keep them friendly to Rome and willing to help defend the borders. The history of Roman coinage is very consistent with the foregoing.

Under the Republic, bronze coins early became secondary to silver; silver was maintained in weight and purity almost from the start to the end of the Republic. After the adoption of the denarius, about 268 B. C., only one reduction, in 217 B. C., of one-eighth was made before the period of civil wars just before the end of the Republic in 27 B. C. Gold was seldom struck during this period.

Under the Empire, an entirely different story is found. Almost from the first, silver was debased and in the third century A. D. it had become silver-plated bronze. As the silver was debased, gold was used more frequently.

The value of debased silver, or the converse, the price level, could perhaps be controlled to some extent within the Empire; at least laws were passed to attempt this. In foreign trade, coins circulated only by their intrinsic value. It would not be desirable to issue two kinds of silver, one for home and one for foreign trade, thus calling attention to the poorness of legal tender. Gold offered a way out, without too much loss of face, for providing good currency for use where money had to be good to be accepted. Perhaps the payments to local chiefs had to be in gold. The supply of gold may have been partly obtained from temple treasures released by the spread of Christianity; conscriptions of gold, to be paid for in debased silver, also may have been made.

The following table of some denarii in my collection illustrates the fall of the denarius:

Approximate Date. Weight of Denarius in Grains.

172-151 B. C.	60	Good silver.
123 B. C.	58	Good silver.
102 B. C.	59	Good silver.
83 B. C.	57	Good silver.
49 B. C.	58	Good silver, struck by Julius Caesar.
46 B. C.	59	Good silver, struck by Pompey the younger.
32 B. C.	57	Debased silver, struck by Mark Antony.
141 A. D.	45	Debased silver.
217 A. D.	49	Debased silver.
238 A. D.	32	Double denarius of 64 grains, silver-plated bronze.

The Division of the Roman Empire.

In 395 A. D. the Emperor Theodosius I died and the Empire was divided between his two sons, Honorius taking the Western portion, and Arcadius the Eastern part. The Western Empire survived for only a century, falling to Teutonic invaders in 476; the Eastern or Byzantine Empire lived on into the Middle Ages until its capital, Constantinople, fell to the Turks in 1453.

Although the division is usually referred to by histories as final in 395, it is doubtful if it was so considered at the time. Numismatic evidence of this is found on a solidus of Theodosius II, the second Byzantine emperor, where the reverse inscription, *CONCORDIA AVGG*, "harmony of the augusti (or emperors)" implies that the division of the Empire was not assumed, but merely a continuation of the system of joint emperors instituted by Diocletian in 284 A. D. Also, if Theodosius was considered as the first emperor of his name of a new empire, why should he be known as the "second" and not the "first?"

The facts which seems to explain this division, which actually was permanent, may be briefly stated.

Roman conquests, outside of Italy, were first directed to the West, in both Europe and Africa, and extended over the period 264-146 B. C. The conquered people in Europe were lower in civilization than the Romans; the Romans consequently had much to offer them and they became Romanized to a high degree. The use of languages derived from Latin in France and Spain indicates how thorough this Romanizing was done. In Africa, the Carthaginians were highly civilized but this civilization was largely wiped out by Rome in the second century B. C. by the destruction of Carthage. In both Europe and Africa Roman culture thus became supreme.

In the East, however, entirely different conditions were found. These conquests were made a little later, 201-146 B. C. and the conquered people were either Greek or people in which a high degree of Greek culture had been implanted, largely the result of the conquests of Alexander the Great and the lordships of his generals who inherited his empire. Rome had little to offer them which they found desirable; in fact she took much from them in a material way as noted in the preceeding section and learned from them in civilization. Under such conditions not much Romanizing was accomplished.

Early in the third century A. D. the Persians, under the Sassanid kings, had become strong enough to threaten the Roman territory in Asia. This caused the Emperor to spend much time in the East. Diocletian, as already mentioned, in 284 A. D., in an attempt to provide better government for the Empire under these conditions, appointed an emperor to rule jointly with them but to reside in the West. This seems to us an extremely foolish idea which could not help but accentuate the cleavage between the Latin-speaking Romanized West and the Greek-speaking Hellenized East and offered many opportunities for ambitious Emperors to try to become sole Emperor. In fact, single Emperors and joint Emperors are found after Diocletian and before the final division.

Considering the differences in culture, in language and the wretched economic conditions, discussed in the previous section, which developed under the Empire, it does not seem surprising that a permanent separation took place.

Conclusion.

The survival of the Roman tradition in coinage in the Byzantine Empire furnished models for much of the medieval coinage of Europe, and through this link, modern coinage is, in a way, a direct descendant of the Roman. This makes the Byzantine coinage of interest to collectors of both ancient and medieval coins.

Riding A Hobby

By **ADOLPH LARSON**
Los Angeles, Cal.

(A paper read before the Orange County (California) Coin Club.)

The subject assigned to me is "Riding A Hobby." So far as we know, in the history of the world there has never been a human race, never been a nation that has lived at the speed and with the intensity with which we of today live. The slogan of today is "How Far Can I Go? What Speed Can I Attain?" We lose everything in life because of this speed. The mechanical engineer will tell you that the modern high-speed motor must be carefully constructed and taken care of and the flywheel must be perfectly balanced, otherwise it will fly apart and tear asunder the engine. The physicians tell us that what we know as the human body is a very finely balanced, intricate piece of mechanism, and today we treat our bodies somewhat carelessly. Yes, a little pain and we look up our doctor. We feed our bodies the delicacies of the day. We rest our bodies about one-third of our little span of life. We go so far that we resemble the American Indians in that we we paint our faces and our finger nails. Yes, we must think of our bodies.

But the engineer, the power, the brains, the thinkability of man—they manage our destinies. Men drop in their tracks and die with their boots on, not from physical exertion, but from the lack of time. The business man is too busy. The doctor has too many to look after, and the attorney has too much to attend to, yet when one becomes sick, he goes to a doctor. Most doctors work harder than their patients, but still ride a hobby. Ride a hobby is my prescription.

Suppose we were to enter an average American audience and ask a number of the people, "How many of you ride a hobby?" Then it would be to ask, "What is your hobby?" and I am of the opinion that some of the following answers would be given: Golf, baseball, football, handball. These are not hobbies, but actually sports. Other answers might be: "Music is my hobby. I play a trumpet; I sing; I draw; I paint in oil, but these are not hobbies. They belong to the allied arts. "Astronomy is my hobby, or perhaps radio." But are these hobbies? They belong to the sciences. To me, a hobby means to collect specimens of something, and study the same. That is the only meaning of riding a hobby in my dictionary.

In a certain Middle Western town a preacher came to give a talk to an audience. One man was riding a broomstick and the preacher asked him if that was his hobby. "No, he said, this is not a hobby, because I can get off this." It is true that you cannot ride a hobby at will. It rides you. In fact, I would go one step farther. You must be a born hobbyist. If it isn't in your blood, you will never be a hobbyist. Boys and girls start collecting things when they are small, but they soon give it up. This is not having a hobby. It must be born in you. Joseph Hoffman was born without a perfect ear for music, but developed it not as a hobby but as an art, and is today one of the world's greatest pianists.

You say "Why can't I play golf or go fishing?" But I speak from experience. I must rest up when I return from my vacation. Of course, it is a change from your profession. It is a change from your business. This does not furnish mental relaxation like riding a hobby does. If you are a lawyer you will want to get into discussions wherever you go. If you are a business man you will wonder how the business is running while you are gone; but if you ride a hobby, you will live apart from what you do.

You may have five degrees, but riding a hobby will give you a sixth. If you have no degree, you will acquire one by riding a hobby. We have never found a brain where more than two-thirds of the cells were ever used, and the average is less than one-third. Only the Lord knows how we use some of those. You say that my brain is so occupied that I haven't room for a hobby. For every language that you add to your list, the better will be your mentality. Have you ever studied Latin or Greek? If you have a 400-word vocabulary, a dead language would give you a thousand words.

Riding a hobby does not pertain only to myself. Can you imagine what this world of ours in teaching and modern civilization would be if we had no hobbies? We save the books for the library and the arts. Every coin that was ever saved was due to the fact that we had collectors. Most of us have no conception of the value of what the collector has done for mankind. It isn't a selfish matter. We get some pleasure but materially little profit. The world looks upon a collector as though he had some kind of sickness. My boyhood sicknesses were as natural as could be. I couldn't help them, but we can do something about this. Many say "I am too busy. What good are a couple of old coins? You say a certain penny is worth \$50, but what good is it?" You can sit and while away the hours at home looking at your collection. It matters not what you collect—what hobbies you ride. It is the best investment of your life. If you can add five years to the human span of life with the help of your doctor, who is helped by nature itself, you can gain back your health, because the doctor tells you how to live. Then a hobby will give you five years more of life. When people begin to change in years they can't play golf. Baseball is out of their line. Nothing interests them—nothing to occupy their minds. "Lord, I must have something to do!" They have done that for 50, 60, 70, or 80 years.

I know a man who is 88 years old and rides a hobby like a soldier. When these gray years come and you want companionship to live over and over again the days of old for enjoyment, there is more in a hobby than in anything else I know. Now I say there are many hobbies to ride, perhaps fifty,

but we are a coin collectors' club. I have something like fifteen collections, but why do I particularly favor the coin collection? Of all the things that men have made there is nothing on earth that so marks the footprints on the sands of time as money. A postage stamp of a hundred years means nothing in time. Stones tell of eruptions a million years ago, but it doesn't tell anything about sociology. Coins tell me of the associations of mankind, of loss and of gain, how the people have lived. This piece of coin bought a supply of food; it fed a hungry man. Here you have the history of the world before you. I know of nothing more entertaining, more fascinating, more informative, than the collecting of coins.

So we are making for the hope of a wonderful club. I hope you may live and go on and on under the auspices of this club until your children's children fill this room.

BOOK REVIEW.

A Bibliography on Far Eastern Numismatics and an Union Index of the Currency, Charms and Amulets of the Far East. By Arthur Braddan Coole. Peking, California College in China, College of Chinese Studies, 1940. 421 pp.

This work has been made available for review in *The Numismatist* through the courtesy of Charles P. Knoth, who has received a copy from the author. We believe the book is not yet regularly on the market, but hope that it will be, for it certainly should be in all large libraries that have special collections of Chinese material. The text is in English, but all titles and names are accompanied by the Chinese characters. The work is based chiefly on the material to be found in libraries in Peking, although many Western catalogues have been consulted. Brief descriptions are given of several hundred books on coins, written in Chinese. And wherever possible we are given brief biographical sketches of the writers on Chinese coins, both Chinese and Western. Some of this material is very curious, and to most Western readers it must be a revelation of how much work has been done, for centuries past, by the Chinese themselves, on old coins. Occasionally the material is charming and quaint—the Chinese scholar, whose “den” was called the “Studio of 10,000 Seals” being an instance. To the curious, a brief sketch of Terrien de Lacouperie, the struggling French scholar who did the British Museum Catalogue of Chinese Coins, will be revealing. Mr. Coole, in pointing out the weakness of this work, shows so mild a spirit, and reveals such appreciation of pioneer work, that one feels that he deserves also a review only in the most friendly spirit. Mr. Coole has really collected an immense amount of information, in a field of which the West knows almost nothing, and has done it with an enthusiasm which is contagious, and he deserves the thanks of scholars and numismatists as well as of librarians. But it would be unfair not to add that to a person unacquainted with Chinese, like the reviewer, the book is occasionally baffling. For example, under M40 Mr. Coole lists an article on the coinage of the Tai Ping rebellion. But I did not find this indexed under any of the inscriptions beginning Tai Ping, nor yet under the regnal name Tien Wang. This may seem an absurd objection to the specialist, but one rather expects “Tai Ping rebels” to appear in the index. The Index to “Struck” coins gives four lists of copper, silver, gold and nickel pieces, not otherwise subdivided, and alphabetized by the Chinese words! A protest against the inclusion of bread tokens in an article on “The Coins of Shanghai” is a curiously unscientific bit of prejudice on the part of the scholar who is interested in amulets. Nevertheless, the book contains a wealth of most unusual material, and will surely win the gratitude of special students of things Chinese.

T. O. MABBOTT.

YUGOSLAVIAN 20-DINAR COINS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

Yugoslavian 20-dinar coins, first coined in 1931 with the portrait head of the late King Alexander I, have ceased to be legal tender. It is presumed that a paper 10-dinar issue will be issued.

The Fifty-Year Index To The Numismatist

The contract for printing the Fifty-Year Index to The Numismatist has been awarded to the J. W. Stowell Printing Company, Federalburg, Md., printers of The Numismatist for nearly thirty years, and work on printing the Index is progressing satisfactorily.

The committee will continue to receive subscriptions to the Index at 50 cents per copy (cash with order) until the book is ready to be mailed. A limited number of extra copies will be printed, which will be for sale after the distribution, the price of which will be \$1.

IMPORTANT

If you have changed your address since sending your order for the Index, please send notice of such change, giving both old and new address, to F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md., regardless of the office with which you placed the order. **THIS IS IMPORTANT.** Do it before you forget it. The Index will be mailed to the address which accompanied your order unless a new address is furnished Mr. Duffield, and a second copy cannot be sent if the first one fails to reach the subscriber because of the oversight.

JUNIOR COIN COLLECTORS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Another season of activity with meetings has come to a close for the Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco, the last exhibit meeting being on May 17th, when the program had a variety of features, including the showing of a movie about the making of money at the Ottawa Mint; a talk on 100 years of postage stamps by Joseph C. Sharp, past president of the oldest stamp club in the United States—Pacific Philatelic Society; a talk by Wm. G. Wilson on numismatic stamps, and exhibits by Robert Pokorny, our secretary, of his numismatic stamps and coins and stamps having the same designs and the frame of numismatic stamps of the California Philatelic Society.

Activity for the summer will be greater than usual, for we have two coin exhibits on Treasure Island, which opened May 25th, and is scheduled to close on September 29th. One display is under the jurisdiction of the California Commission to the Golden Gate International Exposition and is in the California Recreation Building. The big exhibit which was originally scheduled for the National Hobby Show in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco May 2 to 5 is in Coin City, which is a part of the National Hobby Show being held in Vacationland on Treasure Island for the duration of the Fair. This exhibit contains 16 display cases of coin with additional material on the booth wall. The exhibit occupies a space 10 by 20 feet, and was built from the floor up by our members, even the frames for the glass being specially made. A plaster plaque of our seal has been added since opening day, and the exhibit will never look the same, as changes and improvements will be made each week. Before the Fair is over we hope to have practically all our coins prepared for exhibition with suitable labels for each.

The people in general are greatly interested in coins, and many have old coins with them. Transportation tokens have a good representation and get a great deal of attention from all who see the exhibit. All numismatists who visit the San Francisco Fair this year are invited to visit our exhibits in the California Recreation Building and Coin City in Vacationland.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

IS THIS NUMISMATICS?

During the past few months there have appeared in these pages not a few comments from readers indicating that considerable eyesight and much valuable time had been spent in ferreting out some minute die-break or irregularity in our standard coinage. Not a few have pointed out varieties in the size of the mintmark as well as the position of the mintmark.

We do not wish to belittle the genuine effort which has gone into these findings, but we would like to indicate at least that with the same patience and care other more commendable achievements might be attained.

The series of United States coins, tokens, notes and medals has so much to offer the collector who has the time to study their significance, their historical setting, their economic background and their numismatic sequence, that it seems unfortunate that time should be spent attempting to discover discrepancies in regularity, when the time of the U. S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is spent in creating greater uniformity and the least possible deviation from the standard.

Numismatics should be a hobby of beneficial study. The collectors who see our coinage only in terms of die-breaks and counted rays should extend

their focus to include the whole coin. Let them see the history of the dollar, the dollar sign, the use of eagles as a numismatic emblem through the centuries, etc. Let them study the relation of a silver dollar, a paper dollar and a gold dollar to one another at time of issue and today. Their findings on such matters would be of permanent numismatic value if conducted with the seriousness that they now pursue the elusive detail.

There must be a final word, however, in order to explain our position. We do not wish to appear ungrateful to those who have done so much in cataloguing the minor varieties of the American series, such great numismatists as Browning, Valentine, Haseltine, Crosby, Doughty, to mention but a few; but at the time that our first United States coins were struck there were no master dies made; there were only master hubs. The dies did not last very long, and frequent changes were made, and no two were exactly alike. Today our methods of coinage have improved vastly. Master dies are prepared with great precision, and the variation is practically negligible when compared with the varieties of our early coinage, made under entirely different circumstances which warranted the thorough study at a later date which has been given to them.

MORITZ WORMSER.

The tragic loss of Moritz Wormser from the numismatic ranks with almost unbelievable suddenness will have repercussions whenever numismatics is discussed and numismatists gather, for his influence was more extensive than is generally realized.

Men of the caliber of Moritz Wormser are seldom willing or able to give as much as he gave to the American Numismatic Association and to the general good of the numismatists of America. A combination of characteristics rarely found together formed the mainsprings: Charming personality with good will to all; scientific numismatic student without prejudice for any numismatic series; personal contact with collectors and dealers throughout American and Europe continued by correspondence.

Moritz Wormser was a collector of the old school. To him numismatics was more than merely acquiring coins. It was knowing intimately the history of each specimen, it meant chatting sociably with the seller, and making a life-long contact.

His knowledge of languages, coupled with his travels, made it possible for him to give intimate details of numismatic specimens unavailable to others. His special knowledge was always at the disposal of friends and associates and willingly given.

The loss of Moritz Wormser's advice and counsel at annual Conventions cannot be measured. His ability to see the Association's best interests at all times was extraordinary. His logic and presentations were always convincing and usually followed. He had only the Association's interest at heart.

The Association grieves at the loss of one of its best friends. It will always revere his memory. The numismatic life which he followed for nearly half a century should prove an incentive to others. We hope that somewhere in the ranks of the Association there is another character that will come to the fore and lead the way, giving all and asking nothing in return, so that numismatics and the Association may continue to progress further along the paths made easier for so many years by Moritz Wormser.

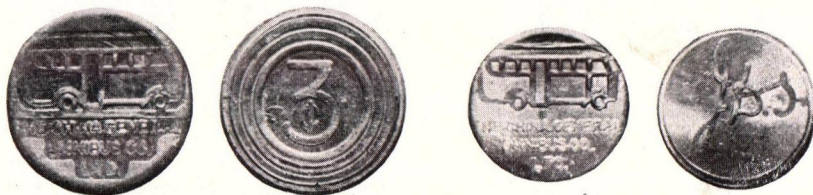
MR. MEHL SECURES THE DUNHAM COLLECTION.

Writing from Chicago on June 15, B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, says: "I am happy to advise you that I have just secured the great and famous Dunham collection. This collection, as you probably know, contains the only pedigreed 1822 half eagle outside of the United States Mint collection, the famous Dexter 1804 dollar, a choice 1802 half dime, complete brilliant proof gold set of 1875, in addition to every date of U. S. gold and silver coin issued at the Philadelphia Mint. It is my intention to issue a catalogue of this collection."

THE CURRENCY SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

The Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World, New York City, has just received specimens of several different types of currency now in circulation in Shanghai, China. A few months ago, when there was a shortage of notes and coins, the public started using postage stamps. Also, tokens were issued by several companies and of special interest are the 2-cent and 3-cent pieces of the China General Omnibus Company. A recent communication contained the following information as to the use of this emergency currency:

"Due to the shortage of 1 and 5 cent notes, the public first started using postage stamps in their place. In actual practice the postage stamps were given as change for amounts less than 10 cents, but not generally accepted in payment for merchandise or service rendered. The copper coins naturally went out of circulation when the actual value of copper contents of the coins became greater than the monetary value. The China General Omnibus Company first started issuing slips of paper on which were printed 1, 2 and 5



cents, but as these very quickly became soiled and worn, they started issuing the enclosed metal tokens. The smaller tokens are valued at 2 cents, although it is not stated. The initials on the token, J. D. S., are the initials of John D. Shotter, the general manager of the company; the larger tokens state their value as 3 cents and do not contain the initials of Mr. Shotter. Most of the larger stores in Shanghai, both Chinese and foreign, issue their own coupons for amounts less than 10 cents, and when buying an article in a small Chinese shop one is apt to get as change postage stamps, bus company's tokens, I. O. U.'s of other stores, etc., as a rule never totaling more than 10 cents."

To alleviate this condition the Central Government of China, Chungking, has issued small-denomination notes and placed in circulation new 1-cent and 5-cent coins made of aluminum. These coins were minted in Shanghai by the American Engineering Corporation under authority of the Government. On the obverse is shown the date and value of the coin, while the reverse has a likeness of an ancient spade coin, similar to that which appeared on Government copper and nickel coins of 1936.

NEW ZEALAND HAS NEW PAPER MONEY.

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand has issued a new one-pound note which should interest American collectors, since a portrait of Captain James Cook appears at the left. At the right is a watermarked head of a Maori chief. The center of the note carries the seal, and the reverse shows a ship at sea. The note is printed chiefly in purple, the predominant color of previous issues. The new notes are almost an inch shorter in length than the old notes. They were engraved by Thomas De La Rue & Co., of London.

ALUMINUM COINS FOR JAPAN.

Japan is to have an issue of 5 and 10 sen aluminum coins in the very near future, as permission for this coinage was recently given by the Imperial Diet. The new aluminum coins will weigh half as much as the present nickel coins. The coins will be milled in similarity to the present 50-sen coins. The 10-sen coins will be issued shortly, but the 5-sen pieces will not appear until next fall.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ISSUES NEW DOLLAR.

A specimen of the new Dominican Republic dollar or peso has just been received. The coins were struck at the Royal Mint of Canada, at Ottawa, and were designed by Hugh Paget.

The obverse shows the head to left of a Dominican Indian girl, with feather headdress and large earring. Around the border is the value, UN PESO ***** and the weight, 26.7 GRAMOS. Below the bust appears the date, * 1939 * On the headdress is the word LIBERTAD.

The reverse shows the coat-of-arms of the Republic with wreaths of palm and laurel at either side. At the top is a scroll with the incused words: DIOS PATRIA LIBERTAD (God, Country and Liberty). On the lower scroll is incused REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

The weight of these coins as stated in grams is exactly the same as the



United States silver dollar. It is interesting to note on these coins the discrepancy between the weight of two half pesos and one peso. In 1937 the Dominican Republic struck its first coinage of the twentieth century. This coinage of the bronze centavo, nickel 5 centavos, silver 10, 25 and 50 centavos were all struck at Ottawa. The silver half peso shows the weight 12½ GRAMOS in its inscription. The peso, as noted above is not 25 gramos, but 26.7 gramos, showing that the two halves do not equal one whole.

The Dominican Republic freed itself in 1844 from Haitian domination, and a secret patriotic society had been quite active in making all the necessary arrangements prior to the revolution. The password of the society, known as "La Trinitaria," was the motto now appearing on the nation's arms: Dios, Patria, Libertad. (Specimen for illustration from New Netherlands Coin Company, New York City.)

COIN AND STAMP AUCTION FOR THE RED CROSS.

Topeka (Kan.) coin and stamp collectors will sponsor an auction of coins and stamps July 13 for the benefit of the Shawnee county Red Cross emergency war relief fund. It is believed that this is the first such auction to be held in the United States for the fund. Expenses of the auction will be donated so that all proceeds will go to the Red Cross. Those wishing to donate coins or stamps should send their contributions to either Charles Clarke, 731 Western, or John L. Dooley, 213 East Eleventh, Topeka. Clarke is chairman of the committee making arrangements for the auction.

FEW COUNTRIES STRUCK GOLD IN 1939.

There are very few countries which coined gold in 1939. Switzerland issued a 100-franc coin for the Lucerne shooting match. Rumania issued a set of 100 and 20 lei with a portrait of Carol II. A Rumanian series of a commemorative nature for the centennial of the birth of King Carol I had been anticipated last year, but the coins have not been seen to date. It is not known yet whether the plans for the coinage were changed because of the war.

POPE PIUS XII COINS IN FOUR METALS.

The series of Vatican City issues has been supplemented by his Holiness Pope Pius XII. An issue, dated 1939, consists of the 100-lire gold (of the reduced size, but the same as the Pope Pius XI 100-lire of 1936), the 10-lire and 5-lire in silver; the nickel 2, 1 lire, 50 and 20 centesimi, and copper 10 and 5 centesimi.

The portrait of his Holiness faces left on the two silver coins, but faces right on the gold. The inscription on the obverse of the silver coins reads: PIUS XII PONTIFEX MAXIMUS ANNO I. Due to the smaller circumference of the gold piece, the word ANNO has been abbreviated to AN. I. Below the bust appears the artist's name, Mistruzzi.

The edge of the gold piece is reeded, but the silver coins bear an edge inscription reading IVSTITIAE . PAX . OPUS .

The entire series of Vatican coins of 1939 have the same reverses which the original series of 1929 had, which were issued upon the signing of the Lateran Accord.

The obverses of the copper and nickel coins vary slightly from the previous issues, due to changes in the size of the keys, the tiara, or the tassels. The shield is that of the Pacelli family. There is also a difference in the size of the inscriptions.

NEW ALUMINUM COINS FOR CHINA.

The Central Government of China, Chungking, placed in circulation last month new 1-cent and 5-cent coins. These coins were minted in Shanghai by the American Engineering Corporation under authority of the Govern-



ment. They are made of aluminum. On the obverse is shown the date and value of the coin, while the reverse has a likeness of an ancient spade coin, similar to that which appeared on Government copper and nickel coins of 1936. (Specimens for illustration from Chase National Bank, New York City.)

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1940.

Following is the amount of coinage (in dollars and cents) executed at the mints of the United States during May, 1940, as reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Denver.
Half dollars	\$503.00	\$55,000.00	
Quarter dollars	289,251.50		
Dimes	1,034,100.60		
Five cents	1,116,075.00		\$125,000.00
One cent	127,175.00		25,000.00

Coinage executed for foreign governments:

At San Francisco Mint: Indo-China, nickel 10/100 piastre, 17,580,000 pieces.

CUBA TO HAVE GOLD BACKING FOR SILVER NOTES.

The Cuban Government has stated that it will sell U. S. currency and devote part of the proceeds from the sale to the purchase of gold bars, which will reinforce the coverage of the silver certificates now in circulation.

ALBANIA HAS ACOMONITAL COINAGE.

The Italian Empire has just released an issue of Albanian coins of 4 denominations, complementing the series of silver 5 and 10 lek previously noted in these pages. The new denominations are 2 lek in acmonital, lek 0.20 in acmonital, and lek 0.10 and 0.05 in bronze. The comparative values of the lek and its subdivisions, as well as its relation to the lira, are as follows: 1 lek equals 1 lira : 1 lek equals 40 qindar. From the above it will be seen that the acmonital lek 0.20 is the same as the 8 qindar, and also the same as the Italian 20 centesimi.

The entire series is of a new design. The two acmonital coins show the head of the King-Emperor in a large war helmet, of the type used in the tropical climates. It is as unbecoming to the 70-year-old ruler as the helmet in which he selected to appear on the 20-lire silver commemorative issue of 1928.

The obverse of the 2 lek reads: VITT. EM. III RE E IMP MBRET E PER, which inscription entirely surrounds the bust, facing left. The acmonital 0.20 lek bears the same inscription, but the bust faces right, and the inscription is broken by the bust. At the base appears the artist's name, G. ROMAGNOLI, a designer of many previous Italian coinages.

The reverse of the two acmonital pieces is very similar to the silver coins. In the center is a double-headed eagle, with a fasces at either side. Above the eagle, SHQIPNI (Albania). Below the fasces, 1939 and XVIII, LEK 0.20, and on the last line appears: ALBANIA, and directly below, the mint mark R for Rome. (On the 2 lek, the signature of Romagnoli appears on the reverse.) The edge of the two coins is reeded.

The bronze pieces of the 0.10 and 0.05 lek values may be described as follows: Both have the same obverse design, showing the King-Emperor to left, bareheaded. VITT. EM. III. RE. E. IMP. MBRET E PER. The artist's name, G. Romagnoli, appears at the border. The reverse shows a branch of olive dividing the inscriptions, SHQIPNI 1940 XVIII LEK 0.10 ALBANIA. The edge is plain. The 0.05 lek or 2 qindar, is similar in every respect to the 0.10 lek or 4 qindar value, except that the reverse shows an oak branch.

VATICAN CITY ISSUES MEDAL IN BRONZE AND SILVER.

A very fine portrait medal of his Holiness Pope Pius XII, 44mm. in diameter, is the work of the well-known Italian medallist, Mistruzzi. The obverse shows his Holiness to the left, with the inscription: PIVS. XII. PONTIFEX. MAXIMVS. A. I. Below the bust, in the exergue, the artist's name appears in large letters. The reverse shows the arms of the Pacelli family. Above are the crossed keys, and the triple tiara. The inscription reads: CHRISTIANO POPULO RECTOR ET PAT—ER DATVS VI NON MARTA MCMXXXIX. (To the Christian People a Ruler and Father Was Given on the Afternoon of March 6th, 1939.") The medal has been struck in proof condition.

RUSSIA'S DOUBLE CURRENCY SYSTEM.

The U. S. S. R. is notable in that it issues currency on two standards. There are notes of the ruble value in the following denominations: 1, 3 and 5 rubles, issued by the Treasury Department. There are notes of the chervonetz values, as follows: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50. These notes are issued by the State Bank. Ten rubles are equal to one chervonetz. The most recent issues of Russian rubles show soldiers and pilots on the obverse. A recent issue of the 3-chervonetz note, printed in crimson, has a portrait of Lenin at the right end.

SPANISH BANK NOTES.

Future currency of the Bank of Spain will be issued by the National Mint and Stamp Factory, according to news recently received. Previous Bank of Spain issues had been printed and engraved by English, Italian and American banknote firms.

AN INDEX FOR IDENTIFICATION OF LINCOLN MEDALS.

For ease of identification of the Lincoln medals in my collection and of others that come to my attention I have devised an alphabetical card index of all inscriptions and descriptive information appearing on each medal.

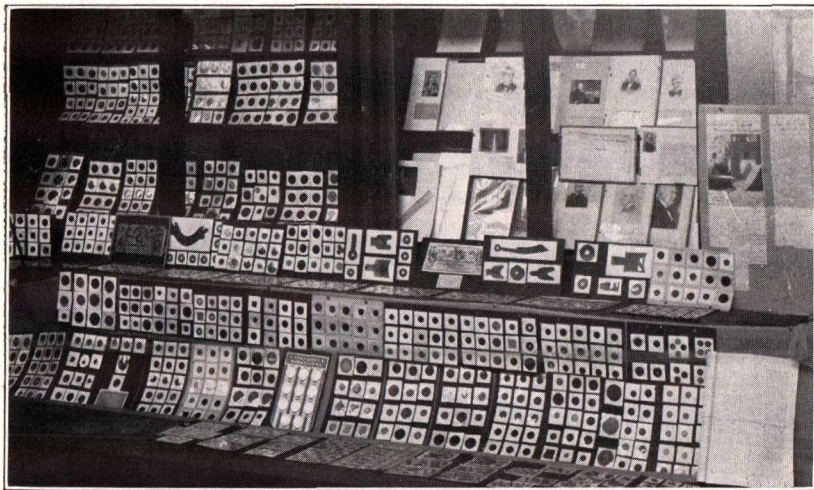
Each separate inscription or bit of descriptive information is written on a card. Below it is listed the number of the medal on which it appeared, the number being from the lists of Mr. Robert P. King which appeared in former issues of *The Numismatist*. If more than one medal has the same inscription or design, then the numbers of all of the medals are listed on the same card. Since inscriptions and designs are listed separately there may be more than one card for the same medal. To distinguish inscriptions from descriptive information the former are enclosed in quotation marks. Designers and engravers are similarly listed with the numbers of all medals that each made.

With this index it is a very simple matter to identify any medal from any single inscription or design on it.

New Holland, Ill.

PAUL H. GINTHER.

NUMISMATIC EXHIBIT AT HOBBY SHOW.



The accompanying illustration shows the coin exhibit of Leo MacDonough entered by the Toledo Coin Club in the First Hobby Show sponsored by the Toledo Recreation Department.

AN UNUSUAL ROMAN MISTRIKE.

Some time ago I was lucky enough to acquire a curious mistrike, record of which may be given here. I do not find any mention of this particular error, although it might, of course, have been overlooked by me. The piece is a sestertius of Philippus pater, 244-249 A. D., and it was struck in commemoration of the millennium celebration at Rome in 248.

The obverse has the laureate, draped bust to right and IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG as usual. The reverse shows an elephant to left with a rider and reads AETERNITAS AVGG. In the exergue, however, there is, instead of S C for Senatus Consulto, C S, inverted. The coin is a product of the regular mint, and although in very fine preservation has been in circulation.

An explanation on any other basis than that of a pure die-cutting error is hard to defend.

HANS HOLZER.

35-08 95th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y.

A Ten-Dollar-Value Book For Fifty Cents.

Would you like to get a \$10-value book for 50 cents? Of course you would. That is what is being offered subscribers to *The Numismatist* and members of the A. N. A. in the Fifty-Year Index. The price of 50 cents does not pay half the cost of producing it.

The Index is now in process of printing and delivery will be made shortly. Orders for 50 cents a copy will still be received by the General Secretary or the office of *The Numismatist* until July 20, 1940. After that time, while the supply lasts, the price will be \$1.00.

Below we give a section of one of the pages, with a brief explanation of the method of finding a desired article.

Aeroplane Flight, Medal Commemorating First Transatlantic. 33, 151.

Aes-Signatum. Prehistoric Money of Rome. 28, 379.

Afghanistan. Coinage. 32, 382.—Currency. 33, 499; 42, 509, 583.—New Issues. 45, 384, 455.

Africa. Coinage in Algeria. 38, 455.—Gold Currency. 7, 122.—Currency of Uncivilized Africa. (David Harlow). 16, 133.—Modern Copper and Bronze Coins. (Howard H. Kurth). 51, 97, 297.—Stone Money. (Howland Wood). 24, 50.—Ancient coins of Tripoli. (Howland Wood). 24, 389.—Unusual Specimens. 15, 289.—See also **Belgian Congo, British East Africa, Egypt, South Africa, etc.**

Afzelius, Ivar. Plaque. 33, 284.

Agassiz, Alexander. Obituary. 23, 248.

AGURS, GEORGE M. The Five Franc Piece of Napoleon. 29, 320.

Agurs, George M. Obituary. 50, 237.

A. H. to A. D. Conversion Table. 24, 202; 37, 464; 38, 98.

AHLSTROM, H. The Baltic Exhibition Medal. (Sweden). 27, 462.

AKTOVITZ, HENRY. Wants Commemorative Coins Continued. 50, 17.

Alaska. A Few Cards from Widely Distant Points. (B. P. Wright). 18, 74.—Coins of the Kwakiutl Indians. (H. D. Gibbs). 46, 234.—Mantanuska Valley Colony and its Coins. (Frank M. Schmidt). 50, 1010.—Official Medal of the A. Y. P. E. (Alaska-Yukon-Pacific-Exposition). 22, 307.—Money in Alaska. 23, 55.—Money of the Indians. (H. D. Gibbs). 48, 75.—Seal Skin Note. 51, 25, 207.

Albania. New Classy Gold Coin. 40, 346, 519.—Coinage of Republic. 27, 223.—Has No Coinage System. (In 1925). 38, 231.—New Issues. 40, 691; 51, 495, 754.—Type Varieties. 40, 628.

If you know the author of an article you want to find, you will be able to locate his surname in the alphabetical arrangement. If you know only the subject of an article, either numismatic or geographic, you may locate it in the same way. It will be followed by the Volume number (in black-face type) and the page number of the Volume. Two very comprehensive full-page tables will be found on the last pages of the book which will tell you the year, month and page in which the articles appear. For instance, if you want to locate the article on "Coinage in Algeria," locate "Africa" in the alphabetical arrangement, and you find it indexed as 38, 455. By referring to the table just mentioned you see that Volume 38 is 1925, and that page 455 was in the September issue. It's all as simple as that.

PRICES REALIZED AT KOSOFF'S SALE, JUNE 8.

89—Quarter eagle, 1802, rare, V. fine	\$20.00
90—Quarter eagle, 1831, scarce, V. fine	21.00
91—Quarter eagle, 1832, scarce, Unc.	29.00
131—Half eagle, 1795, Small eagle, scarce, Ex. fine	38.00
169—Eagle, 1795, Unc., with mint lustre, Rare.	63.00
170—Eagle, 1797, large eagle, V. fine	27.50
171—Eagle, 1799, ex. fine	28.50
172—Eagle, 1801, ex. fine	28.50
175—Eagle, 1907, wire edge with periods, Rare, Unc.	26.50
178—Double eagle, 1856-O, rare, fine	50.00
200—Wurttemberg and Teck, crown dated 1507. Ex. fine	14.00
222—Aegina, B. C. 600-550, Stater, V. fine	5.50
228—U. S., large cent, 1796, Liberty cap, ex. fine	26.00
242—U. S., large cent, 1804, very fine, V. good	19.50
251—U. S., large cent, 1811/10, scarce, ex. fine	9.00
309—U. S., silver dollar, 1802/1, ex. fine	5.50
364—U. S. Half dollar, Confederate States of America, 1861, rare, V. fine, restrike	16.75
394—Austria, Ducat, 1877, Jos. II, Unc.	4.60
395—Austria, 100 korona, 1910, proof	38.00
398—Czecho-Slovakia, 5 ducats, 1919, mint state	35.00
404—England, 2 guineas, 1726, George I, rare, ex. f.	23.00
406—England, 2 pounds, 1823, George IV, scarce, Proof	23.00
421—Germany, 100 marks, 1927, gold, medallion, proof	31.50
423—Guatemala, 20 pesos, 1869, ex. fine	36.50
430—Japan, oban (1859-1862), an extremely fine specimen	98.00
431—Malta, 20 scudos, 1764, ex. fine	24.50
432—Mexico, 8 scudos, 1742, Philip V, rare, ex. fine	45.00
442—Siam, set of 1, 4, 8, 16 ticals. Sold as set	55.00
543—Augustus Humbert \$50 Gold, 1851, Fine	145.00
577—U. S., 1863 \$5 note, Chittenden and Spinner, good	6.30
591—U. S. 1899 \$5 silver certificate, Lyons and Roberts, Unc.	8.50

PRICES REALIZED AT STACK'S SALE OF JUNE 4 AND 5, 1940.

282—Russia, 5 rubles, 1832, Kolywan mining issue, Proof	\$42.50
312—England, "Military" guinea, by Pingo, 1813, Pattern, Unc.	21.00
388—Netherlands, half guilder, 1868, William III, struck in Gold. Brill. Proof	44.00
393—Dutch East Indies, 1902, cent, struck in gold, Proof	50.00
394—Dutch East Indies, 1903, quarter guilder, struck in gold, Proof.	50.00
440—Palermo, 2 oncie, 1814, Ferdinand III, head and triskeles on reverse. Uncirculated	50.00
585—Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 20 marks, 1905, Adolf Frederick, Proof.	25.50
608—German New Guinea, 20 marks, 1895, Bird of Paradise, Proof.	35.50
629—Salvador, 1925, 20 colones, commemorative issue, Proof	61.00
649—Tierra del Fuego, 5 gramos, 1889, by Popper, Uncir.	20.00
670—Tunis, 100 francs, 1932, Mohammed, Uncirculated	30.00
705—India, Bahawalpur, pattern ashrafi of Sadiq Mohammed, 1925, Brilliant Proof	25.00
735—China, 10 dollars, Shantung Province, 1926, Proof	35.50
739—Chinese Republic, 2 mace, 1912, Uncirculated	30.50
747—Tibet, 20 rupees, 1925, Uncirculated	35.00
752—Corea, 10 won, 1906, Uncirculated	65.00
800—Switzerland, 100 francs, 1925, Uncirculated	75.00
802—France, 1929, 100 francs, piefort, Proof	100.00
811—Bulgaria, 1894, 100 leva, Ferdinand, Fine	65.00
816—Brazil, 20,000 reis, 1725, John V, M in angles, X. F.	90.00
822—China, pattern Proof gold tael, 1907, Uncirculated	100.00
823—China, Hung Hsien gold tael struck in commemoration of Yuan Shi Kai's attempt to become Emperor. Abt. Unc.	120.00
824—Republic of China, Gold commemorative 2½ taels, slightly nicked, otherwise ex. fine	136.00

SILVER CERTIFICATE OF 1896 HAS UNUSUAL BACKGROUND.

The \$2 silver certificate of the 1896 series, depicting "Science Presenting Steam and Electricity to Commerce and Manufacture," was designed by the well-known artist Edwin H. Blashfield. It was, of course, optional with him to select whatever model he chose suitable for the figures to be illustrated on the certificate.

At that time a young girl about 13 years old had already spent quite a few years on the legitimate stage. She had starred in "Editha's Burglar," and when the \$2 note was being designed she was appearing as Eunice in the play "Quo Vadis," being presented at the New York Academy of Music. Because of her winsome beauty she had previously been selected to pose for many prominent mural decorations. St. Gaudens, designer of the eagle and double eagle, had enlisted her services. She posed for the full figure of Music, in the Library of Congress.

Her name was Miss Roso Marston, and the photographer Sarony made many pictures of her, because of her beauty, and always used her when a representation of Cupid was required.

There are five figures on the \$2 bill designed by Mr. Blashfield. Miss Marston posed for three of them. She was selected on a competitive basis from a score of eligible models. On the bill she typifies the symbolic interpretation of "Science," "Steam" and "Electricity," although "Steam and Electricity" are represented by figures of boys. On the note, the figure at the left is entirely that of Miss Marston, while on the right, only her arms were used in the composite figure. The kneeling figure at the extreme right is also that of Miss Marston.

The series issued in 1896 is noted for its unusual beauty.

FRANK DEL WITT.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ACCEPTED FOR
1940 MEMBERSHIP LIST**

The new A. N. A. Membership List for 1940 will be sent to press as soon as the copy for it is assembled. The booklet will be of coat-pocket size, similar to that issued two years ago, 5x7 inches, with the printed matter 3½x5½ inches. The Executive Board of the A. N. A. has decided to accept advertisements from dealers and clubs for the last few pages of the book to partly defray the cost of publication. The price of advertising has been fixed at \$10 a page and \$5 for half page. The price is net and check must accompany copy. On account of the small size of the booklet, a smaller space than half page will not be sold.

Dealers and clubs desiring to advertise in the booklet will please send copy promptly, with check, to F. G. Duffield, chairman of the Committee on Printing, 4215 Fernhill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

FOUR-ANNA SILVER COIN OF INDIA REDUCED IN FINENESS.

In the May, 1940, issue of The Numismatist mention was made of the proposed change of fineness of the Indian 4-anna (or quarter-rupee) coinage. The Governor General of India assented to the change, which will permit the 4-anna coins to be only 50/100ths. The present fineness is 11/12ths.

COIN WEEK OMISSION.

Through an oversight, the name of Edgar Levy, of Colorado Springs, Col., was omitted from the list of Coin Week exhibitors. Mr. Levy's display attracted considerable attention and included a No. 9 Leshar dollar of the first issue.

American Numismatic Association



**Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States
May 9, 1912.**

The annual dues and subscription to *The Numismatist* are \$3 a year, payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. For particulars address the General Secretary. The \$3 paid annually by A. N. A. members covers both dues and subscription to *The Numismatist*.

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INDIANA—ARTHUR RUTZ, Gary State Bank, Gary, Ind.
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IOWA (Northern District)—WALTER P. BOHLER, 2419 Knapp St., Ames, Iowa.
IOWA (Eastern District)—TED R. HAMMER, 1511 S. Main St., Burlington, Iowa.
KANSAS—JOHN L. DOOLEY, 213 E. Eleventh St., Topeka, Kan.
KENTUCKY—WALTER H. SHACKELTON, 123 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.
LOUISIANA—GEORGE SEXTON, JR., Box 1414, Shreveport, La.

MAINE—RALPH W. HAWKS, 40 Vernon St., Saco, Maine.
MARYLAND—PHILIP G. STRAUS, Stock Exchange Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
MASSACHUSETTS—WALTER P. NICHOLS, 212 W. Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.
MICHIGAN—RUSSELL W. STEHFEST, 4866 Newport Ave., Detroit, Mich.
MINNESOTA—DR. DWIGHT E. WARD, 356 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.
MISSOURI—HERBERT W. ROWOLD, 1307 Brush Creek Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
MISSOURI (Eastern District)—ARTHUR B. KELLEY, 4854-A Penrose St., St. Louis, Mo.
MONTANA—L. S. HAZARD, First National Bank and Trust Company, Helena, Mont.
NEBRASKA—V. H. RATHSACK, 901 S. 55th St., Omaha, Neb.
NEW JERSEY—CHARLES F. NETTLESHIP, JR., 456 Elmwood Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NEW YORK CITY—JOSEPH BARNET, 2025 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NEW YORK (Eastern District)—ALEX. R. SEYMOUR, 70 Pt. Watson St., Cortland, N. Y.
NEW YORK (Western District)—ROBERT H. LLOYD, 217 Schenck St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
NORTH DAKOTA—VINE D. LORD, Cando, N. D.
OHIO (Central District)—V. B. CHAMBERS, care City National Bank and Trust Company, Columbus, Ohio.
OHIO (Northern District)—JOHN W. GREGOR, 15221 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
OHIO (Southern District)—OTTO KERSTEINER, 122 Profress Ave., Hamilton, O.
OKLAHOMA—JAKE B. SURECK, 130 W. 19th St., Okhlahoma City, Okla.
ONTARIO—R. W. THOM, P. O. Box 750, Collingswood, Ont., Canada.
OREGON—JOSEPH V. LA MORE, Home, 5616 N. E. Mallory St., Portland, Ore.; Business, P. O. Box 5608, Kenton Station, Portland, Ore.
PENNSYLVANIA (Eastern)—GEORGE J. PATTERSON, P. O. Box 4856, Philadelphia, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA (Western)—DR. PAUL McBRIDE GILLIS, 243 Marguerite Ave., Wilmerding, Pa.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—GILBERT S. PEREZ, Care of Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
RHODE ISLAND—VICTOR H. FRASER, High Street Bank and Trust Company, Providence, R. I.
SOUTH CAROLINA—GAROLD W. TAPP, Greer, S. C.
SOUTH DAKOTA—ALBERT N. HANTEN, White Lake, S. Dak.
TENNESSEE—A. W. BRADLEY, P. O. Box 1484, Memphis, Tenn.
TEXAS—H. D. LAWRENCE, Dallas, Texas.
UTAH—NORMAN SHULTZ, Box 746, Salt Lake City, Utah.
VENEZUELA—P. K. ANDERSON, Apartado 35, Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.
WASHINGTON (Eastern)—O. P. EKLUND, 711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.
WASHINGTON (Western)—PAUL M. FOUTS, 403 Crary Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
WISCONSIN—LILLARD W. CULVER, 2863 N. 40th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Report of The General Secretary

New Members to Be Admitted July 1st, 1940.

- 8115 Robert E. Ten Eyck, 720 Oak St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- 8116 Arthur Silverberg, 6 Sterling Place, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.
- 8117 Argus H. Brannon, Miami Springs, Fla.
- 8118 Sol Kaplan, 18 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 8119 R. S. Thornton, Alexandria, Minn.
- 8120 Waldo C. Fasig, 2725 E. 76th St., Chicago, Ill.
- 8121 Wallace R. Danielson, Box 123, Stanton, Iowa.
- 8122 Adolph E. Becker, Jr., 379 Stegman Pkwy., Jersey City, N. J.
- 8123 O. Fred Koch, 3049 Daytona Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 8124 G. D. Parvin, 3872 Marburg Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 8125 H. J. Evans, Box 340, R. 1, Tempe, Ariz.
- 8126 R. Vernon Harris, 611 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.
- 8127 J. W. McHugh, 17 N. Ferry St., Schenectady, N. Y.
- 8128 Raymond R. Butler, 320 Franklin St., Columbus, Ind.
- 8129 Charlie R. Dale, 1012 North Center, Stockton, Cal.
- 8130 Mrs. H. D. Dunahay, 301 West Main, Bismarck, N. D.
- 8131 L. C. Norlin, 720 Yakima St., Wenatchee, Wash.
- 8132 W. M. Acton, 419 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.
- 8133 Russel Pierce, 203 State St., Camden, N. J.
- 8134 Frank Edward Keim, P. O. Box 103, Sta. A, Flushing, N. Y.
- 8135 J. M. Wolfe, 420 Pillow St., Butler, Pa.
- 8136 Ray R. Woodruff, 1203 N. Wilson Way, Stockton, Cal.
- 8137 Stephen Lukacs, R. D. 6, Mercer, Pa.
- 8138 Wallace Davis, 305 Keller Bldg., Houston, Texas.
- 8139 W. L. McCullough, care Cincinnati Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 8140 Boone Numismatic Association, Maurice Wilson, Secretary, 824 Allen, Boone, Iowa.
- 8141 Leland L. Larson, Sigourney, Iowa.
- 8142 Henry P. Kinneke, 1534 N. 37th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 8143 Edmund C. Kurtzhals, 2369 Southhagen Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- 8144 T. M. Toolin, 2020 Webb Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 8145 Harry S. Wilbur, Sr., Canadian, Texas.
- 8146 William E. Hodgson, 315 Sheppard Ave., N. Charleroi, Pa.
- 8147 Otto C. Steinberger, Bay View-Gull Lake, Richland, Mich.

- 8148 John Haldiman, Jr., Blanchardville, Wis.
 8149 Russell Mansfield, 4623 Sylvan Rd., Richmond, Va.
 8150 Merlin N. Harris, 145 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 8151 Leonard Spiegel, 608 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 8152 M. E. LaBounty, 1501 S. Dakota Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 8153 Waldemar H. Block, Parkers Prairie, Minn.
 8154 Robert Meinhoff, 338 N. W. 16th Ave., Portland, Ore.
 8155 E. G. Stout, 2536 N. E. 15th Ave., Portland, Ore.
 8156 Harold T. Henry, 2409 E. 76th St., Chicago, Ill.
 8157 Harry H. Larkin, Jr., 680 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 8158 Leland Brewer, 112 E. Colorado Ave., Casey, Ill.
 8159 Wm. C. Harris, the Callaway Bank, Fulton, Mo.
 8160 James Hunt Deacon, Dept. of Coins and Medals, National Gallery, Adelaide, South Australia.
 8161 Joseph Milner, 1325 N. Sarah St., St. Louis, Mo.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received during May, 1940. If no objections are filed prior to August 1, 1940, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will appear published in the August issue of The Numismatist:

- Walter F. Heine**, 8162, Lowry Field, Denver, Col. U. S. Coins. M. Bolender, M. Vernon Sheldon.
G. P. Russell, 8163, 324 Chestnut St., Haddonfield, N. J. U. S. Coins. Chas. F. Nettleship, Jr., Richard D. Nelson.
Dr. W. R. Lamb, 8164, 616 Garfield Ave., Palmyra, N. J. U. S. and Foreign Coins. Chas. F. Nettleship, Jr., Richard D. Nelson.
Harry A. Nuse, 8165, 82 Oakview Terrace, Short Hills, N. J. U. S. General. Chas. F. Nettleship, Jr., Richard D. Nelson.
Henry E. Branch, 8166, 523 34th St., Woodcliff, N. J. American Coins. Chas. F. Nettleship, Jr., Richard D. Nelson.
Arch J. Bergoffen, 8167, 806 Ave. N, Brooklyn, N. Y. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan, Thomas Perkins, James M. Wade.
A. M. Spalding, 8168, 435 Esplanade, Pelham Manor, N. Y. General. Lewis M. Reagan, Joseph Silverman.
E. D. Hempel, 8169, 320 Jefferson, Burlington, Iowa. Commemoratives. T. R. Hammer, A. V. Eisenhart.
Helena B. Eddy, 8170, 3911 Troost, Kansas City, Mo. General. R. A. Wilson, Hazel M. Tanner, F. Heusel.
Louis Eliasburg, 8171, 1501 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md. U. S. Silver and Gold Coins. John Zug, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Joe A. Wiseman, 8172, Republic, Wash. U. S. Coins. O. P. Eklund, A. E. Heintz.
Wilse R. Fanning, 8173, 5415 Ninth Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. U. S. Coins. Robt. W. Morgan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Mrs. J. B. Speed, 8174, 223 W. Shipp St., Louisville, Ky. General. Walter Shackleton, M. Vernon Sheldon.
R. O. Deming, Jr., 8175, Oswego, Kan. General. Don Davis, M. Vernon Sheldon.
R. A. McCowen, 8176, 1849 Roberts, Beaumont, Texas. U. S. Coins. M. L. Love, Thos. M. Wren, P. Peyton.
Robert L. Raymond, 8177, Box 783, Longview, Texas. Half and One Cent Pieces, U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, Dr. S. Khoury, H. E. Owen.
Robert H. Dodd, 8178, 309 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J. Modern Foreign. Chas. F. Nettleship, Jr., George H. Blake, T. O. Furrington.
Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, 8179, 3100 Michigan Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Cents. H. E. Rowold, C. C. Stump.
J. W. Jontz, 8180, 315 Logan S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. U. S. Coins. Albert A. Grinnell, Paul E. Draper.
Lawrence A. Gerhard, 8181, 216 Franklin Lane, Ventura, Cal. U. S. Coins and Commemorative Half Dollars. Kenneth W. Lee, M. Vernon Sheldon.
J. F. A. Langlais, 8182, 136 E. Walnut St., Lancaster, Pa. U. S. and Medals. L. A. Renaud, Victor Morin.
Albert C. Zakor, 8183, 257 Isabel St., Los Angeles, Cal. Transportation Tokens and Small Cents. B. Morgenthau, Lewis M. Reagan, Kenneth W. Lee.
Albert J. Hermann, 8184, 736 Ann St., Newport, Ky. U. S. Cents. B. H. Terry, Otto Kersteiner, Sol Kaplan.
Raymond R. Soash, 8185, 824½ W. Second Ave., Spokane, Wash. U. S. Minor and Early Colonials. O. P. Eklund, Alex P. McKenzie.
Dr. J. V. Cowles, 8186, 309 East 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. Gold and Fractional. Louis W. Evans, Walter P. Bohler.
David J. DeYarmon, 8187, 318 N. Miami Ave., Miami, Fla. Silver Dollars and Half Dollars. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Henry W. Mahr, 8188, 2606 Cecil Ave., Baltimore, Md. American Coins. Philip G. Straus, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Theo. Masner, 8189, 500 W. Dominick St., Rome, N. Y. General. W. O. White, M. Vernon Sheldon.
C. W. Elton, 8190, Pounder Apts., Longview, Wash. S. and D. Mint Coins. R. A. Wilson, Mattie Hagra, V. C. De Vilbist.
R. F. Carter, Capt., 8191, 2620 Gray's Ferry Rd. (Schuylkill Arsenal), Philadelphia, Pa. American (U. S.) Coins. Geo. J. Patterson, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Roy S. Nordman, 8192, 211 Central Park West, New York City, N. Y. U. S. Minor and Silver Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, D. Anderson, R. Bisey.
William J. Williams, 8193, Box 185, Boulder City, Nev. Coinage of Carson City Mint. R. A. Wilson, E. G. Evans, W. A. Jonasen.

- Howard N. Cash**, 8194, Box 865, Santa Maria, Cal. American Coins. B. B. Gilman, Ralph Bell, M. D., Jules Bertero, M. D.
Luther Storme, 8195, 408 Honolulu St., Lindsay, Cal. Small Coins. Geo. B. Lewis, Rex O. Williams, L. W. Hoffecker.
L. B. Knighton, 8196, 619 Overbrook Road, Richmond, Va. Cents. H. F. Hurst, Russell Mansfield, J. R. Morris.
H. Edwin Weaver, 8197, 925 Market St., Wilmington, Del. General. Chas. Buckalew, M. Vernon Sheldon.
E. C. Russell, 8198, Mansfield, Pa. U. S. Dave. Schoonover, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Lulu B. Olson, R. N., 8199, care Hospital, Osceola, Neb. Cents, Nickels, Commemorative Half Dollars. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
J. George Speidel, 8200, 410 Reading Ave., West Reading, Pa. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan, M. Vernon Sheldon.
Fred E. Roganson, 8201, 120 Milford Ave., Newark, N. J. U. S. General and Commemoratives. Hyman Meltzer, Sidney Berkley, L. H. Parks.
Kurt Prober, 8202, Caixa Postal 2113, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. General. Mitchell Schlesinger, M. Vernon Sheldon.

Resignations.

- 5368 L. E. Metcalfe, San Diego, Calif.
 7315 J. K. Bennett, Ocean Falls, B. C., Canada.
 6580 E. G. Newton, Chicago, Ill.
 5386 F. M. Harriss, El Paso, Texas.
 6837 J. B. Slemmons, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 6304 A. J. Bryaniarski, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.
 5408 Gilbert I. Rhodes, Monterey, Cal.
 5511 Warner Edmonds, Santa Barbara, Cal.
 5506 Robert M. Linnell, Pawtucket, R. I.
 6267 Elmer C. Tupper, Minneapolis, Minn.
 402 John H. Kelley, Grafton, N. D.
 6663 Warren L. Hall, New Britain, Conn.
 5350 Sue V. Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 6511 V. H. Becker, Susanville, Cal.
 4358 Harrison W. Moore, Worcester, Mass.
 6775 Casimer Mason, New York City, N. Y.
 7357 H. E. Downhour, Shreveport, La.
 5558 J. B. Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.
 4375 John L. Palmer, Lexington, N. C.
 7740 Alden E. Anderson, Muscatine, Iowa.
 5371 G. W. McGuire, St. Paul, Minn.
 7459 L. Max High, Medina, Ohio.
 4953 Laurence L. Howe, Chicago, Ill.
 7257 J. J. Kaster, El Paso, Texas.
 5916 Lewis W. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 7409 Mrs. Gladys Short, Dallas, Texas.
 7045 John Chobanian, Racine, Wis.
 7416 F. H. Lange, Spring Lake, Mich.
 6173 Arthur L. Johnson, Providence, R. I.
 7518 Rodney M. Coggin, Warsaw, Va.
 4608 Mrs. K. G. Schram, Associate, Ripon, Wis.
 4567 Kenneth G. Schram, Ripon, Wis.
 5020 Alfred G. Barboro, Chicago, Ill.
 6892 Miss Ruth L. Eaton, Worcester, Mass.
 6555 Phil S. Howes, Montpelier, Vt.
 6083 Richard Manges Smith, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
 6986 Homer B. Skidmore, Spokane, Wash.
 5398 Earl F. Heinly, Hamburg, Pa.
 7125 C. R. Hoskins, Anaheim, Cal.
 4569 Geo. D. Root, Los Angeles, Cal.
 5909 Harry M. Norris, New York City, N. Y.
 7578 E. W. Bassick, Jr., Bridgeport, Conn.
 3269 Emil Hahn, Albion, Mich.
 5969 P. A. LaPauze, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Deaths.

- 1262 R. Edward Davis, Chicago, Ill.
 5351 Maurice A. Light, Ludlow, Ky.
 7361 Hampton Nowlin, Kansas City, Mo.
 Honorary No. 785, Edgar H. Adams, Bayville, L. I., N. Y.
 Life No. 8, No. 1531, Moritz Wormser, New York City, N. Y.

Changes of Address.

- Samuel S. Reynolds, 7491, from Cedar Grove, Maine, to 16 Sargent Road, Winchester, Mass.
 Fred Burnham, 6155, from Pershing Hotel, Cottage Gr. Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 6565 Yale Ave., Apt. 67, Chicago, Ill.
 Jack Brookman, 5810, from 1131 M. H. Del Pilar, Apt. 31, Manila, P. I., to P. O. Box 1500, Manila, P. I.
 Joe Block, 8072, from 4066 Duquesne Ave., Culver City, Cal., to 435½ N. Spaulding Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
 A. E. Bebee, 7824, from 6319 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill., to Pierce Apts., Fort Smith, Ark.

- C. Bradner Brown, 5882, from 4001 Garrow, Houston, Texas, to Box 889, McAllen, Texas.
- Harold D. Paschke, 5896, from 2914 W. Hayes Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., to 2521 S. 27th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Oliver M. Arnold, 8003, from 4558 Yates St., Denver, Col., to 909 N. Rollins, Macon, Mo.
- David H. Beetem, 6265, from 131 59th St., Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Aluminum Co. of America, Vancouver, Wash.
- George Burton, 908, from 617 E. Berks St., Philadelphia, Pa., to P. O. Box 576, Montour Falls, N. Y.
- M. J. Carls, 6305, from 1830 Erie St., Racine, Wis., to 1825 Erie St., Racine, Wis.
- W. G. Diplock, 5069, from 194 Martine Ave., Fanwood, N. J., to 454 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
- F. R. Fancher, 696, from 104 Diamond Ave., Redondo Beach, Cal., to 217 Emerald St., Redondo Beach, Cal.
- S. Lewis Freeman, 7441, from 1 Sickles St., New York City, N. Y., to 218 West Market St., Long Beach, N. Y.
- Frank Gorup, 7887, from 625 4th Ave. S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to 31 21st Ave. S. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Mrs. Whitney Goubert, 6154, from 86 Linden Ave., Englewood, N. J., to Bear Hill Farm, Newbury, N. H.
- Heart of America Numismatic Association, 4514, from Frank C. Ross, Secretary, 15 E. 62nd St., Kansas City, Mo., to Perry Swofford, Secretary, 1963 N. 5th St., Kansas City, Mo.
- A. Hepner, 7904, from 311 Plymouth St., Pittsburgh, Pa., to 711 Boggs Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- C. A. Herlong, 6835, from Box 111, Greer, S. C., to Greenville, S. C.
- Morris A. Kahn, 7563, from 429 N. Mott St., Los Angeles, Cal., to 458 Curson St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Robert Kracher, 4870, from 5043 N. Winchester, Chicago, Ill., to 5129 N. Keating, Chicago, Ill.
- Pat MacDonald, 7889, from 213 W. Franklin, Jackson, Mich., to 5221 North River Rd., Marine City, Mich.
- W. L. McCollough, 8139, from 221 N. 5th St., Columbus, Mich., to care Cincinnati Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Kenneth L. McIntosh, 7226, from 316 Dayton St., Hamilton, Ohio, to General Delivery, McKeesport, Pa.
- M. C. Nivison, 4989, from 540 Ninth St. N., St. Petersburg, Fla., to 62 Lapham Park, Webster, N. Y.
- Omaha Coin Club, Life Member 37, from R. E. Moulton, Secretary, 2647 Chicago St., Omaha, Neb., to Addison W. Wilson, Secretary, 600 Insurance Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
- Joseph Reiss, 6043, from 6103 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., to care Hampton, 512 Quintana Place N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Wm. S. Roth, 4941, from 951 Ave. St. John, New York, N. Y., to 862 Beck St., Bronx, New York, N. Y.
- Chas. H. Spencer, 2025, from Buckingham Hotel, St. Augustine, Fla., to Del Prado Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- J. T. Walmsley, 6198, from 4221 N. Kedvale Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 4142 N. Kedvale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Raymond Wiley, 3003, from 1106 Belvedere Ave., Lima, Ohio, to 440 Ewing Ave., Lima, Ohio.
- F. W. Hammett, 7242, from 1467 E. Market St., Akron, Ohio, to 878 Saxon Ave., Akron, Ohio.
- Dr. W. E. Kendall, 5661, from Bay Pines, Fla., to P. O. Box 6048, Bay Pines, Fla.
- M. VERNON SHELTON, General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE A. N. A. LIBRARIAN.

In order to facilitate and expedite the transfer of the Association's library to new quarters after the annual convention in August, a temporary shut-down of service will be necessary. No books will be loaned to members during the period starting July 15 and ending September 1. Anyone desirous of borrowing material from the library should plan to have request for same in the Librarian's hands prior to July 15, or a six-weeks' delay will be suffered.

This arrangement should work little hardship on any member, as the circulation during the summer months is normally quite low, and it will enable us to give prompt service as soon as the change is official. The cooperation of everyone is urgently requested.

WILLIAM S. DEWEY, Librarian.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 1, 1940.

President Hoeffcker announces that William S. Dewey, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will be unable to serve as a member of the committee to secure papers for the Detroit convention of the A. N. A., and that in his place he has appointed Kenneth Lee, of Glendale, Cal.

NOMINATIONS FOR A. N. A. OFFICERS.

M. Vernon Sheldon, General Secretary of the A. N. A., reports the following nominations for officers received by him prior to June 16:

Office.	Nominee and Address.	Status.
For President—	Martin F. Kortjohn, New York City	Open
For President—	L. W. Hofferker, El Paso, Texas	Accepted
For First Vice-President—	Wm. G. Rayson, Chicago, Ill.	Declined
For First Vice-President—	Frank C. Ross, Kansas City, Mo.	Declined
For Second Vice-President—	None received.	
For General Secretary—	M. Vernon Sheldon, Chicago, Ill.	Accepted
For General Secretary—	Ted R. Hammer, Burlington, Iowa	Declined
For Treasurer—	George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.	Accepted
For Treasurer—	V. Leon Belt, Waterloo, Iowa	Open
For Librarian and Curator—	Ted R. Hammer, Burlington, Iowa....	Accepted

For Members of the Board of Governors.

Arthur B. Kelley, St. Louis, Mo.	Accepted
Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.	Open
William Brimelow, Elkhart, Ind.	Accepted
J. Henri Ripstra, Chicago, Ill.	Open
V. Leon Belt, Waterloo, Iowa	Open

Additional nominations may be received by the General Secretary until forty-five days prior to the Convention (July 10).

Deaths

MORITZ WORMSER (1878-1940).

Although Moritz Wormser passed away on Wednesday, May 22, 1940, his memory will long continue upon the numismatic horizon.

His devotion to the cause of numismatics was expressed through long years unselfishly given to the American Numismatic Association. He joined the Association early in 1912, and five years later, at the Rochester Convention, was elected to the Board of Governors. Two years later, in 1919, he was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors (then a separate office), and in 1921 at the Boston Convention was elected President of the American Numismatic Association. He held this office for five years, and they were years distinguished by the growth of the Association. After this term of office he stepped aside to let others share. He was, however, prevailed upon to run for the Board of Governors, and continued in that capacity, re-elected annually, until he refused renomination in 1936.

A permanent monument to his memory is the splendid working arrangement made between the Association and the Smithsonian National Museum for the loan exhibit of coins belonging to the Association which are on public exhibition. At the time of his untimely passing he was on the Association's "Coin Purchasing Committee," which was devoted solely to obtaining new issues at cost for the Association's exhibit.

For a great many years he directed at his own expense the publicity campaign, and actually sponsored hundreds upon hundreds of new members into the Association. The Advertising Committee was also handled through his office for many years, and was only relinquished when the press of other matters forced him to do so in 1936.

As a collector he was known from coast to coast, as well as in many European countries. Everyone who came in contact with him like his genial nature and sociability.

His work on Transylvanian coins, published in 1915 by the American Numismatic Society in their Journal, is one of the few comprehensive articles in this series in English.

As a collector Moritz Wormser had many specialties. He had brought together an outstanding group of Transylvanian gold and silver coins, including many of the great rarities. He had a collection of multiple European silver thaler-size coins, which rivaled many collections. Other specialties were mining coins, women's portraits and Oriental rarities. His keen knowledge of numismatics enabled him to know at a glance whether he had a coin or not. His catalogue for many years was in his head. He never collected by date, but was always alert to new portraits and types. He was among the first collectors in this country to specialize in foreign gold coins. His collection embraced coins of all periods and sizes in this metal.

Moritz Wormser was born in Heidelberg, Germany, on August 26th, 1878, the son of a naturalized Californian. His early years were spent in Wiesbaden, Germany, where he attended school. His first interest in coin collecting dates back to this period, as he often said that his father had started



Moritz Wormser.

him about 1890. In 1896, his parents having died, he was brought to this country to live with an uncle. He attended Columbia University, receiving a degree in 1899, and from Colorado College in 1900. He returned to Columbia University and received his civil engineering degree in 1903. He was engaged in contracting until 1911, when he turned his attention to the commercial financing business, which was continued until 1935. In 1936, following a trip abroad, he founded the New Netherlands Coin Company, with which he was identified at the time of his passing.

At approximately the same time that he joined the Association he became a member of the American Numismatic Society and of the New York Numismatic Club. Several months after joining the New York Numismatic Club he became its secretary-treasurer, and served in that capacity until 1917, when he was elected to office in the Association.

He was elected a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society, and had served on the Council of that body since 1930.

As a Convention-goer he was well known and very popular, and had attended most conventions since 1917. He had traveled to California, and was an honorary member of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, and the California Coin Club. He was the only honorary member of the Chicago Coin Club and of the Brooklyn Coin Club. He held life memberships in the American Numismatic Association and the New York Numismatic Club. His regular memberships included the Boston Numismatic Society, Bronx Coin Club, Rochester Numismatic Association and a great many foreign numismatic societies.

In 1924, while on a trip to Europe and South America, his many friends of the American Numismatic Association struck a medal in gold for him, testifying to their appreciation of the many splendid improvements he had made for the Association while President. The medal was designed by J. M. Swanson, and showed the bust facing. The reverse bore the name and seal of the Association. Several years later the New York Numismatic Club struck a medal with his profile on it, also by Mr. Swanson, with the reverse showing the seal of the club, in its regular series of Presidential club medals.

Throughout his life Moritz Wormser loved numismatics. He also loved numismatists, and attended club meetings whenever possible, in order to be able to get together with his friends. His circle was very wide, and those who came in to see him always were placed at their ease. He never hesitated to impart his numismatic knowledge to his friends, and he was an authority on most European series.

Knowing Moritz Wormser was a privilege which many members of the Association will long treasure. His fair dealings with all, his level judgment when opinions clashed, and his knowledge of numismatics were an extraordinary combination. His interest in the welfare of the Association was equaled by few; his donations to the Association Library will prove useful for years to come, in the same way as the gifts to the Association's loan exhibition fill certain gaps. What cannot be measured is the many hours of thought given by him to numismatics, and which were given for so many years to the bettering of our hobby through the American Numismatic Association.

Moritz Wormser can no longer take an active part in future numismatic activities, but what he did accomplish in the years that he was active will be felt and appreciated by those who may strive to fill the tremendous void which his sudden passing has made so obvious, to his family, his friends, and his associates.

His funeral was attended by a number of his closest numismatic friends, representing the many organizations to which he belonged.

Mrs. Edna M. Wormser, and his three children, Samuel Z., Charles M. and Carolyn survive him.

D. M. B.

HARRY T. WILSON.

Harry Thurston Wilson was found alone in death on June 5, 1940, at his home, 535 North Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill. It has not been established when Mr. Wilson died, but from examination he is believed to have passed away either April 29 or 30.

Always affectionately known as "Harry" during his long tenure as General Secretary of the A. N. A., his genial manner won him a host of friends through the fifteen years he served in that office.

Mr. Wilson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1868. His father was Capt. James H. Wilson, an officer of the Union army who distinguished himself during the Battle of Shiloh. This tradition did much to mold the life of Harry. Throughout his whole life he maintained attachments to affairs which came of the Civil War. One part of his collecting was daguerreotypes of soldiers in uniforms of the Civil War period. His mother was Ella Thurston Crane, of the famous Crane family of Chicago and New York City. Harry always remained a bachelor and had been living alone for several months.

Early in life he was educated to commercial work and began serious employment with the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company May 1, 1895. His promotion was steady and rapid until in 1905 he became cost accountant,

which position he filled until retirement on pension at 65 years of age in 1934.

Harry's favorite activity as a youth was bicycling on the high-wheelers of the 1880's. He once rode to Cincinnati and return on his high wheel long before the advent of concrete roads. He began collecting coins in the high-bicycle days. In December, 1907, he joined the A. N. A., and in 1908 affiliated with the old Chicago Numismatic Society.

His genial good nature and amiable qualities made him a favorite at conventions everywhere. In 1923 he was elected to the office of General Secretary, which he held until 1938, when he declined by reason of age to continue in the office. Few have favored the A. N. A. with so many years of labor and serious efforts to build up the Association. Long will be remembered his fraternal numismatic work!

Funeral services were arranged by surviving second cousins, Mabel Shays Wilcox and Wm. Leverett Shays, and conducted by his Chapter No. 12, Philip Sheridan Sons of Veterans of the Civil War, with the Chicago Coin Club members acting as honorary pallbearers. Interment was in Greenwood cemetery.
M. V. S.

A Tribute to Former General Secretary Wilson.

Faithful Harry Wilson has passed on and will long be remembered by those of us who worked with him for his tireless, faithful and efficient service in the A. N. A. Always a jovial spirit, never confused, possessed of full knowledge of Association affairs, he was an inspiration for all of us.

In 1923, when Harry succeeded Mr. Swanson as General Secretary, I had the pleasure of being elected to the Board of Governors, and since then as Chairman of the Board and President we had for about fifteen years enjoyed the best of cooperative and fraternal friendship without a single dissension or difference of opinion on any matters of importance for the best interest of the A. N. A.

I feel sad in the loss of our old friend and co-worker, Harry Wilson. And when the great amount of work of his office required his retirement, the news was received with deepest regret. I know that every officer of the A. N. A. as well as the membership joins me in deepest sympathy on the death of Harry Wilson, our faithful servant.

NELSON T. THORSON,

Former Chairman, Former President and Member of the Board of Governors.

Omaha, Neb., June 7, 1940.

BEHRENDT PICK.

From Europe comes the news of the death of Prof. Behrendt Pick, noted German numismatist and archaeologist, who died at his home in Berlin on May 3 after a long illness. He was 78 years old.

He was born in Posen (Polish Corridor) on December 21, 1861. After graduation from the Friedrich-Wilhelmsgymnasium in his native town in 1880 he left for the University of Berlin (Ph. D. 1884), where he studied history, archaeology and classical philology. On the advice of Theodor Mommsen, among whose favorite pupils he was, Mr. Pick took up epigraphy and numismatics. He started working at the Berlin Coin Collection, thus laying the foundation of his later vast numismatic knowledge.

After a short period in the service of the Royal Library in Berlin, in 1889 Mr. Pick continued his studies at the Coin Collection in Athens, and began at Winterthur, Switzerland, with the collaboration of Fr. Imhoof-Blumer the preliminary researches for the "Corpus Numorum" of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. In the same year Mr. Pick became lecturer in archaeology and numismatics at the University of Zurich, and was appointed assistant professor there in 1891.

In 1893 he accepted a position at the Ducal Coin Collection at Friedenstein-Castle in Gotha, Germany, one of Europe's outstanding numismatic cabinets, becoming its director in 1899. Besides being the head of this collection he was the first professor to be called to lecture on numismatics.

Since 1896 he had been extraordinary professor at the University of Jena. He was conferred a regular salaried professorship in 1911, in which position he remained until 1932. Besides this and the administration of the Ducal Coin Cabinet he supervised the Ducal Library in Gotha. Having retired in 1934, the following year he took up his residence in Berlin.

In 1922 numismatic researches and the visit to relatives in Chicago brought him to the United States, where he delivered a lecture before the American Numismatic Society.

To the readers of *The Numismatist* he is known by his letter in the October issue of 1922, pp. 459-461, and by the report on his lecture, "Famous Greek Statues as Found on Greek and Roman Coins," in the February issue, 1923, pp. 55-57.

Besides numerous articles and discussions in various periodicals, his chief work consists of Vol. I of "Die antiken Muenzen Nord-Griechenlands" (Berlin 1898 and 1910), dealing with the coins of Dacia and Moesia, published by the Berlin Academy of Sciences. He completed "Les monnaies d'Athenes" (Munich 1923-26), left unfinished by the late Jean Svoronos. On the occasion of Mr. Pick's 70th birthday in 1931, his friends and admirers published a collection of 17 of his essays on various subjects in the numismatic and archaeologic field.

Among the honors bestowed upon him was the honorary membership of the Academies of London, Rome, Vienna, Munich and Bucharest. He was one of the most distinguished and foremost experts in the history of ancient and medieval coins, as well as among the world's greatest authorities on Jewish coins and medals.

In his last years Mr. Pick devoted his time to ancient Palestine coins, finishing in March of this year, despite his illness, his work on this subject.

He always held his mental capacities and his scientific knowledge at the service of the common welfare, assisted incessantly in his manifold work by his wife, Mrs. Gertrud Pick. But more appealing to all those who had the privilege of knowing him than his work of research and administration was his outspoken personality, his broad general culture and education and not at least his human and noble character.

He leaves a widow, Mrs. Gertrud Pick, in Berlin, and a brother in Chicago.
F.

A. N. A. Convention Detroit August 24-29, Detroit

The Entertainment Committee regrets to state that it has been unable to arrange a World's Fair for the Detroit convention, but promises to make amends in other ways. Diversions of every sort will be available and visiting collectors can suit themselves.

Suppose a guest is mechanically minded, or interested in production methods, or thinks he needs a new car, as many of us do in these days of high-pressure salesmanship. Detroit is the motor capital of the world, and cars roll from its assembly lines like peas from a thousand pods. Here is the immense Ford plant, the largest industrial center known to man. If our guest cares for even a casual four-hour glance at these 1,096 acres and what covers them, hiking shoes are recommended.

Those who enjoy boats and boating will gravitate towards the Detroit river, the world's busiest waterway, which habitually swarms with craft of all descriptions from huge freighters to fragile canoes. Nothing is more welcome on a hot August afternoon than river scenes and lake breezes, so a long boat ride to Bob-Lo Island has been planned.

Slowly our steamer turns into the stream, and we embark on a voyage of discovery. Towers and factories slip past. Soon the river widens, green islands appear, and the first cool breath from Lake Erie fans our cheeks. Two hundred and thirty-nine years ago Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac rounded this bend, seeking a place for the 1940 convention.

There is a letter still extant, written by Cadillac, and bearing the following marginal notation:

"He lies like a Gascon."

Evidently some Government official disagreed with the great man.

Let us leave the happy voyagers to their fate and hear what other members are saying. Some of them hoped to see Europe this year, but we advise Detroit. A ten-minute bus ride will take you to a foreign country—and no submarines. It is said that a party of numismatists visited Windsor during the last Detroit convention, deriving great benefits thereby.

The Entertainment Committee believes that Detroit has far more to offer than a mere World's Fair, and suggests numerous alternatives. The following paragraphs describe a few sights not previously mentioned.



Bird's-Eye View of Detroit.

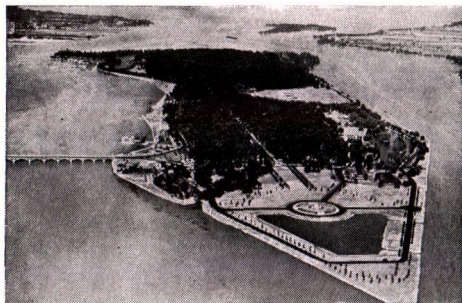
Detroit's island paradise, Belle Isle, has received so much favorable publicity that further descriptions are unnecessary. Excellent bathing facilities, tennis courts, athletic fields, picnic grounds and zoological gardens are open to the public; and you can walk, ride, golf, or go boating to your heart's content. One thousand acres of shady groves, verdant lawns and winding paths lure the nature lover.

One of the most widely known cultural and educational centers in America is located at Bloomfield Hills, among surroundings of great natural beauty. Cranbrook institutions include Kingswood School, Cranbrook School, Brookside School, Cranbrook Institute of Science, Cranbrook Academy of Art and

Christ Church. The exquisite grace and classic perfection of these buildings make it apparent why great architecture has been called "frozen music."

Most people have heard of the European war, Christopher Columbus, and the Shrine of the Little Flower. Father Coughlin's famous radio church is visited by 150,000 tourists each summer, including coin collectors of all creeds and races. The Shrine is rich in statuary, and the awe-inspiring splendor of its marble altars must be seen to be appreciated. Here you will find the largest crucifix in the world.

Imagine an enormous white gear that has been hollowed out and filled with interesting things, and you may form some conception of the Ford Rotunda. This remarkable structure serves as a reception hall for visitors to the Rouge Plant. One wing contains a complete theatre, and the other a mechanical exhibit, while Ford factories throughout the world are indicated on a huge revolving globe in the center of the building.



Belle Isle From the Air.

Guests will be taken to Cranbrook, Shrine of the Little Flower and Ford Rotunda, but must explore other spots in idle moments—if any.

New members who have never attended an A. N. A. convention have no idea of the vast amount of interest, information and pleasure to be derived. Why not start with Detroit? Two years ago the writer saw his first "show" and immediately determined not to miss any more of them. With conditions such as they are, and worry lurking behind every headline, we owe it to ourselves to relax occasionally.

Life is too short and space too limited to give all the reasons for coming to Detroit, but let us see you, whatever happens.

P. S.—Bring your best stories.

Advertising Space in Convention Program.

Although July 1 was set as the deadline for program advertising, we have decided to extend this a few days. If you have not yet sent in an advertisement, if you think enough of your Association to stand behind it, if you are willing to help as well as be helped, write promptly to Harold L. Bowen, chairman Publicity and Program Committee, 818 Lawrence Ave., Detroit, Mich.

The Convention Exhibits.

The Convention Exhibits Committee chairman, A. C. Hutchinson, 665 Lakewood avenue, Detroit, requests all members desiring cases to write him at once, stating number wanted and the nature of his exhibit.

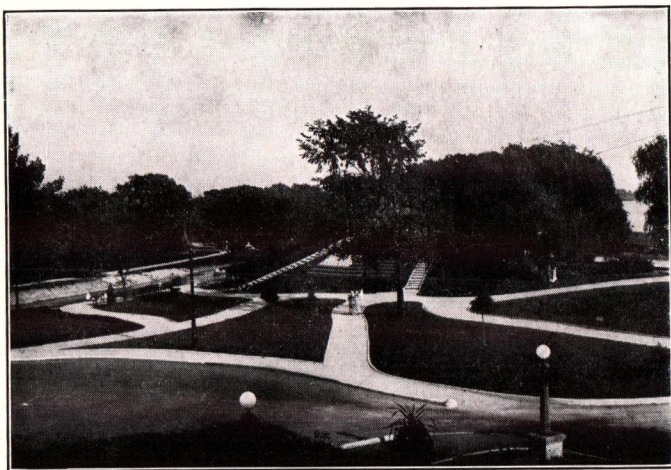
Dealers Section at the Detroit Convention.

Adopting the feature inaugurated at the New York Convention last year, the Detroit Coin Club will have a section adjacent to the exhibit room where coin dealers may display a part of their stock and transact business with those desiring to buy and sell. The buying and selling of coins is prohibited

in the exhibit room proper. The club will have a number of cases on hand which will be placed at the disposal of dealers for this purpose, for which a charge of \$10 per case will be asked. The chairman of the Committee on Exhibits is A. C. Hutchinson, 665 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Grinnell Will Entertain at Convention.

A. A. Grinnell, a former president of the Detroit Coin Club, has invited all registered A. N. A. members and their families to be his guests on Sunday evening at a dinner at the Detroit Golf Club. This club is situated near Palmer Park, six miles north of the city, in a beautiful residential district, and is one of the most exclusive of Detroit's clubs. We will spend several hours there in the afternoon and evening.



Another View of Belle Isle.

THE 1940 DETROIT CONVENTION.

This year the A. N. A. will meet in Detroit. If you have never attended an A. N. A. convention you will want to do so this year. There is something about our conventions which defies description. The old conventionites come without being urged; they know about the good times in store for them. It is to those who have never attended a convention that we now unfold.

What does the Convention offer you? First and foremost, the friendship and contact of people from all parts of the country who enjoy the same hobby you do. It makes all the difference in the world whether you have had the experience of talking and listening to some old and weathered numismatist who comes annually convention-wise, or whether you sit in an easy chair, reading these lines and thinking to yourself, "I know what they're going to say, without going." If you think that, you're just kidding yourself! Your denying yourself a real treat and an opportunity which, if once grasped, is regularly continued and is relinquished from year to year only because of uncontrollable circumstances. As one man said recently, "I'll go there this year if I have to crawl." Well, what is there about a convention that makes a man say that? There must be something to it.

There are exceptionally fine exhibits, well laid out, and fully protected. These exhibits will show you the coins that others have gathered (possibly

away from you the day before you got to the dealer; perhaps it was the next bid). But whatever the circumstances, you'll see the coins there, actually, about which you have been hearing and reading. Furthermore, dealers, will be permitted to convey a few choice items to your cabinet, as they will have special displays, with prices marked, in a section of the display room. So, there are now two reasons for being present; meeting old friends, and getting to know the faces of the names you can recall; and seeing or purchasing the coins you want for your collection.

The third great feature of the A. N. A. convention is the fact that it is a mutual organization. You, as a member have the right to participate in the proceedings of the largest national numismatic organization in the world.

There will be a number of papers read at the regular business sessions, which will be selected for their general interest and readability. There will be nothing boring about the convention.



Detroit Skyline.

For diversion in the city of Detroit there is little need to elaborate. It has fine parks, museums, factories and shows. You can do anything in Detroit that the facilities of any city of its size would naturally have to offer. There will be sightseeing trips arranged, and your time will be well spent and fully occupied.

The convention hotel will assure you of comfortable appointments and the management will make every effort to accommodate you.

Plan now to attend the A. N. A. convention. You will never regret the decision, and the memories of it will linger long, and mellow you as you are able to look back over the years with thoughts of life-long friends you have made, met at the conventions from year to year.

HISTORIC MALTA ISSUES HALF CROWN NOTE.

Malta, the island of the Mediterranean, claimed by some to be a most vital link in the chain which makes the British Empire, has just issued a half crown note. The note is lithographed in red, blue and green. This is one of the smallest denominations issued by any British possession. The majority of British colonial low denomination notes are full legal tender, but this note reads: "The Government of Malta hereby declares this note two shillings and six pence to be legal tender for payments not exceeding £2." At the right is a portrait head of King George VI. The notes are dated September, 1939. The reverse is blank. The size of these notes is 5 ¼ by 3 inches.

BANK OF ENGLAND HAS NEW NOTES.

The Bank of England has issued a new paper pound and 10-shilling note. The designs are practically the same as previously, but the new notes are of an entirely different color combination. The old pounds were printed in green on the obverse, with a bluish wavy line background. The reverses were printed in green and blue with a slight red tinge. The new notes are printed in ultramarine blue, with a tan background of several protective device designs. In addition, a vertical strip appears about one-third of the way through the note in both the pound and 10-shilling notes. The watermark is the same on both issues. The reverse of the pound note is printed in tan and blue. It is more attractive than the previous issues, because the medallions and the building are of the same tone (tan), and the background is blue. On previous issues the medallions were not as prominent.

The new 10 shillings is in gray and purple, whereas previously it was in gray and rust-red. The new notes are more attractive, but not as well engraved.

TIN COINS FOR INDO-CHINA.

French Indo-China is to have a new issue of nickel 10 and 20 cents. The former coins of 50 and 20 cents which circulated have disappeared from circulation since the outbreak of the war, and the entire reserve stock of 20 and 10 cent coins was soon exhausted. Officials believe that the coins were either exported or used for jewelry purposes.

The Government of French Indo-China has had to issue large quantities of paper money in the low values of 50, 20 and 10 cents. The poor quality of the paper used for this emergency money has caused some complaint by the public. During the first World War similar notes were issued, which wore out so rapidly that it is estimated that 40 per cent. of the notes became irredeemable, and thus a total loss to the public. It has also been reported that new tin one-cent pieces have been minted, as well as half-cent pieces.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

(To keep the Directory up to date the editor relies upon the officials of the organizations listed to report promptly any changes in any of its features. There is no charge for listing, but new organizations must ask to be included and furnish the necessary information.)

DIRECTORY.

Akron Coin Club, Akron, Ohio—Meets third Monday of each month at the Elks' Club, 66 S. High St., Akron. V. L. Oblisk, Secretary, 874 Saxon Ave., Akron, Ohio.

Albany Numismatic Society, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays (except during July and August), at the Albany Institute of History and Art, 125 Washington Ave. Willis J. McKinney, Secretary, 62 Sycamore St., Albany, N. Y.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. M. Vernon Sheldon, Secretary, 451 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. L. A. Renaud, Curator, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, Canada.

Ames Numismatic Society, Ames, Iowa—Meets first Wednesday each month in Room 223 of the Memorial Union on the Iowa State College Campus. C. B. Anderson, Secretary, 401 Clark St., Ames, Iowa.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at the Hotel Henry Grady. Truitt Harper, Secretary, 512 Atlanta Title and Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore Coin Club—Meets first and third Thursdays at Peale's Municipal Museum, 225 N. Holliday street. George Requard, Secretary, 5907 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.

Boone Numismatic Association, Boone, Iowa—Meets first Monday evening of month in City Hall Basement, Boone, Iowa. Morris Wilson, Secretary, 516 Crawford, Boone, Iowa.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meeting, with dinner, last Monday of each month (summer excepted) at Boston City Club. Saul Steinberg, M. D., Secretary, 11 Temple St., Boston, Mass.

Brooklyn Coin Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at Gherry's Restaurant, 174 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Charles P. Knoth, Secretary, 115-120 226th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mon-

days at Central Y. M. C. A. Otis C. Chapman, Secretary, 140 Woodell Ave., Cheektowaga, N. Y.

Burlington Coin Club, Burlington, Iowa—Meets first Monday night, time and place being decided at regular monthly meeting. William Hockstad, Secretary, Burlington Community Chest, Burlington, Iowa.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month at the Stowell Hotel, 416 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Earle K. Stanton, Secretary, 205 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Canadian Numismatic Art Society—Meets annually in convention. C. Deane, General Secretary, 228 Monroe Ave., East Kildonan, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Cedar City Coin Club, Lebanon, Ohio—Meets fourth Tuesday of each month at Harmon Hall, Lebanon, Ohio. Marion L. Loer, Secretary-Treasurer, Lebanon, O.

Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month, at the Montrose Hotel, Cedar Rapids. Mrs. John Culbreth, Secretary, 820 H Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Thursday of each month. Vernon L. Brown, Secretary, Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. J. Henry Payne, Secretary, 718 Newland Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Skyline Athletic Club, 188 W. Randolph St. I. T. Kopicki, Secretary, 2114 S. St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland Coin Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month. Matt. J. Gazso, Secretary, 4206 W. 208th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Netherland Plaza Hotel. Chas. H. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Coin Club of Rhode Island—Meets third Thursday of each month at the Old France Restaurant, unless otherwise mentioned, Providence, R. I. Kenneth A. Burke, Secretary, 12 Depew Street, Providence, R. I.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. J. C. Archer, Secretary, 914 Kelton Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Corn Belt Coin Club, Waterloo, Iowa—Meets first Friday of each month at Cohagen Cabin at the "Y," Waterloo, Iowa. Marvin O'Connor, Secretary, 118 Sherman Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

Cortland Coin Club, Cortland, N. Y.—Meets first Thursday of each month at Hotel Cortland. Mrs. Ruth Gumaer, Secretary, 150 S. Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month in the Baker Hotel. H. D. Lawrence, Secretary, 214 N. Clinton, Dallas, Texas.

Dayton Coin Club, Dayton, Ohio—Meets last Monday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., 117 West Monument Ave. Clyde S. Gibbons, Secretary, R. F. D. 2, Spring Valley, Ohio.

Des Moines Coin Club, Des Moines, Iowa—Meets first Friday of each month at Y. M. C. A., 4th and Keo Way. Arnold E. Swanson, Secretary, 2100 E. 12th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at the Detroit-Leland Hotel, Detroit, Mich. Wilfred Rowe, Secretary, 3154 Second Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

Fairfield County Numismatic Association, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets third Friday of each month at Bridgeport Art League, 528 Clinton Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. J. Norman Crosby, Secretary, P. O. Box 565, Bridgeport, Conn.

Fugio Coin Club, Shreveport, La.—Meets second Monday of each month in the directors' room of the Commercial National Bank. L. E. Grimes, Secretary, Box 1414, Shreveport, La.

Greenwich Stamp and Coin Club, Greenwich, Conn.—Meets first and third Fridays at the Y. M. C. A. Evelyn Chard Billings, Secretary, P. O. Box 326, Greenwich, Conn.

Hamilton Coin Club, Hamilton, Ohio—Meets third Wednesday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. King G. Earl, Secretary, 606 Haven Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.

Hartford Numismatic Society, Hartford, Conn.—Meets third Wednesday of each month at Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Phoenix Bank Building, 805 Main St., Hartford, Conn. Eric H. Lind, Secretary, Box 93, Willimantic, Conn.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City. Perry Swofford, Secretary, 1963 N. Fifth St., Kansas City, Kan.

International Emergency Money Club, New York City—Meets second Wednesday of each month in New York City. Emil Di Bella, Secretary, 1352 University Ave., Bronx, New York.

Jersey City Coin Club, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets first Thursday of the month at Hotel Plaza. James W. Herwig, Secretary, 164 Forest Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.

Junior Coin Collectors of San Francisco, Cal.—Meets third Friday of each month at San Francisco Museum of Art, Civic Center, 7.30 P. M. Roy Hill, Counselor, 569 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal. Robert Pokorny, Secretary, 2462 Nineteenth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Lehigh Valley Coin Club, Palmerton, Pa.—Meets third Thursday of the month, the meetings rotating between Palmerton, Bethlehem and Allentown, Pa. John M. Gallagher, Secretary, 232 N. Front St., Allentown, Pa.

Madison Coin Club, Madison, Wis.—Meets second Monday at the Dane County Courthouse. Vincent I. Hack, Secretary, 1811 University Ave., Madison, Wis.

Manhattan Coin Club, Manhattan, Kan.—Meets second Wednesday in each month, the place being decided at regular monthly meetings. Herbert L. Gaede, President, 322 Poyntz Ave., Manhattan, Kan.

Memphis Coin Club, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at 826 Dermon Bldg., corner of Third and Court Streets. W. C. Wilburn, Secretary, 695 Landis, Memphis, Tenn.

Milwaukee Numismatic Society, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets last Friday in each month at the Pfister Hotel. N. J. Hoffman, Secretary, Thiensville, Wis.

Missouri Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Melbourne Hotel, Grand and Lindell Bldgs., St. Louis, Mo. J. S. Stevenson, Secretary, 212 Edwin Ave., Kirkwood, Mo.

Muscatine Coin Club, Muscatine, Iowa—Meets second Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A., Muscatine. George E. Moore, Secretary, P. O. Box 355, Muscatine, Iowa.

New Bedford Coin Club, New Bedford, Mass.—Meets last Thursday of each month in the New Bedford Postoffice Building. Margaret C. Dunlap, Secretary, 237 Court St., New Bedford, Mass.

New Castle Coin Club, New Castle, Pa.—Meets third Monday of each month in the Pennsylvania Power Company Bldg., 19 East Washington St. J. L. Gibson, Secretary, 414 Neshannock Ave., New Castle, Pa.

New Haven Numismatic Society, New Haven, Conn.—Meets second Thursday of each month at the Chamber of Commerce, 152 Temple street, New Haven. J. U. Sweeney, Secretary, P. O. Box 1596, New Haven, Conn.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Richard D. Nelson, Secretary, Taylor Road, Short Hills, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 59 W. Twelfth St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Myron J. Parsons, Secretary, 270 Pleasant St., Northampton, Mass.

Northwest Coin Club—Meets first Thursday of each month at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, and the third Thursday of each month at the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn. Paul Olson, Secretary, 616 S. Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Northwest Iowa Coin Club, Fort Dodge, Iowa—Meets third Monday of each month at Fort Dodge Y. M. C. A. P. H. Loomer, Secretary, 913 Third Ave., N., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Numismatic Society of Frederick, Md.—Meets the second Monday of the month from September to June, inclusive, at the Potomac Edison Building, East Patrick St. Mrs. Louise S. Rhoads, Secretary, 127 E. Patrick St., Frederick, Md.

Oklahoma City Coin Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets third Monday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. Louis H. Smith, Secretary, 2511 West Park Place, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha City Hall. Addison W. Wilson, Secretary, 600 Insurance Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Oneonta Coin Club, Oneonta, N. Y.—Meets first Friday in the month, place being decided at regular meetings. Mrs. Howard Wilson, Secretary, Oneonta, N. Y.

Orange County Coin Club, Santa Ana, Cal.—Meets third Tuesday of each month at homes of members. Robert G. Efker, Secretary, 1029 W. Camille St., Santa Ana, Cal.

Oregon Numismatic Society, Portland, Ore.—Meets second Monday night of the month at Benson Hotel. John R. Townsley, Secretary, Milwaukie, Ore.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month at Hotel Whitecomb, San Francisco. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 1187 Kotenberg Ave., San Jose, Cal.

Philadelphia Coin Club, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets second Thursday of each month at the Hotel Belgravia, 1811 Chestnut St. George J. Patterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 4856, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh Coin Club—Meets third Thursday of each month in the Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. D. A. Edwards, Secretary, 4029 Brandon Road, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Quad-City Coin Club, Davenport, Iowa—Meets every second Thursday of the month at the Y. M. C. A. in Davenport. Marjorie L. Ankeny, Secretary, 218 Essex Lane, Davenport, Iowa.

Racine Numismatic Society, Racine, Wis.—Meets second Friday of each month. Arthur E. Jones, Secretary, 1203 S. Main St., Racine, Wis.

Rochester Numismatic Society, Rochester, Minn.—Meets first Monday of each month in Chamber of Commerce Building. S. W. Anderson, Secretary, 305½ S. Broadway, Rochester, Minn.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Thomas Kline, Secretary, 1545 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

Rocky Mountain Numismatic Society, Denver, Col.—Meets second Thursday of each month, unless otherwise ordered, at homes and offices of individual members as selected. Jacob G. Willson, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 15, State Capitol, Denver, Col.

San Diego Numismatic Society, San Diego, Cal.—Meets first Thursday of each month in the Assembly Hall of the Electric Building. Thomas W. Voetter, Secretary, 1819 Sheridan Ave., San Diego, Cal.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Seattle Coin Club, Seattle, Wash.—Meets last Thursday of the month at Hearstone Tea Room, Fifth and Union Sts., Seattle. C. C. Saeman, Secretary, 11515 Sand Point Way, Seattle, Wash. Mail to 403 Crary Bldg., Seattle.

Sioux City Coin Club, Sioux City, Iowa—Meets the third Monday evening of each month at a place to be selected. W. S. Snyder, Secretary-Treasurer, 432 Commerce Building, Sioux City, Iowa.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Museum of Fine Arts, Springfield. William W. Willard, Secretary, 94 Warren Terrace, Longmeadow, Mass.

Stark Coin Club, Canton, Ohio—Meets first Monday at the Courtland Hotel. William G. Bruce, Secretary, 2816 Second St., N. W., Canton, Ohio.

Sterling Coin Club, Sterling, Ill.—Meets second Wednesday each month at the Y. M. C. A., Sterling, Ill. Wm. H. Jamison, Secretary, 401 West Tenth St., Sterling, Ill.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Frank O. Webster, 338 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Tacoma Coin Club, Tacoma, Wash.—Meets first Friday of each month. Louis K. Woodford, Secretary, P. O. Box 1642, Tacoma, Wash.

The Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just west of Third Ave., The Bronx, New York City. David M. Bullowa, Secretary, 95 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Toledo Coin Club, Toledo, Ohio—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month. S. L. Szyperski, Secretary, 222 Austin St., Toledo, Ohio.

Topeka Coin Club, Topeka, Kan.—Meets last Thursday of month at the Chamber of Commerce. Homer F. Wright, Secretary, 134 N. Western Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Toronto Coin Club, Toronto, Canada—Meets second and fourth Friday each month at Apartment 2, 592 Church St., Toronto. J. Bruce Parker, Secretary, 105 Buckingham Ave., Toronto, Canada.

Triple-Cities Coin Club, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of each month. H. M. Christman, Secretary, 274 Conklin Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

Trumbull Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Warren, Ohio—Meets first and third Wednesdays at the Y. M. C. A. (except in June, July and August). Clyde Stillinger, Secretary, 534 North St., N. W., Warren, Ohio.

Utica Coin Club, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 249 Genesee St. F. Harrington, Secretary, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets first Monday of each month at Hotel Washington. Mrs. Edness Kimball Wilkins, Secretary, The Fairfax, 2100 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Waterbury Numismatic Society, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets third Friday of the month at the Mattatuck Historical Society Bldg. Arnold B. Grasso, Secretary, 81 Charles St., Waterbury, Conn.

Waukesha Coin Club, Waukesha, Wis.—Meets third Wednesday of each month at 309 South St., Waukesha. Ralph Wright, Secretary, 501 S. Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets third Tuesday of each month at the Y. M. C. A. in New Rochelle, N. Y. Saul Bellus, Secretary, 559 S. Tenth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Western Maryland Coin Club—Meets third Wednesday of each month at the Central Y. M. C. A., Cumberland, Md. Martin L. Johnson, Secretary, P. O. Box 145, Cumberland, Md.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. Earl Coatsworth, Secretary, 914 Broadway, East McKeesport, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. John W. Gregor, Secretary, 15221 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets first Thursday of each month at Ohio Hotel, W. Boardman St. A. F. Smith, Secretary, 57 Brooklyn Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—378th regular meeting, June 14th, President Arthur W. Deas presiding. Sixteen members and two guests were present.

The regular order of business was suspended and the secretary read the following resolution:

"Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from us our dear and beloved Moritz Wormser.

"The New York Numismatic Club wishes to record with profound sorrow the passing away of our dear friend on May 22nd, 1940, at the age of sixty-one years.

"Moritz Wormser had been a member of our club for a period of twenty-seven years and had the honor of filling every office in the organization. Through the death of Moritz Wormser the club has suffered an irreparable loss and the numismatic fraternity a genial friend and a true numismatist."

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a memorial page be set aside in the records of our club and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family.

Farran Zerbe and F. C. C. Boyd spoke of the great numismatic work that Mr. Moritz Wormser had performed during the past thirty years, and the great pleasure that Moritz Wormser enjoyed in his numismatic endeavors.

The topics for the evening were: Britain in Ancient Numismatics. Harrison Log Cabin Political Tokens, the Campaign of 1840. United States Coins Minted to Commemorate Exhibitions.

W. Ray Carpenter read a paper on "Britain in Ancient Numismatics."

Exhibits were made by the following:

W. Ray Carpenter: 19 Roman coins commemorating the victories of the Britains. The Emperors represented were Antoninus Pius, Commodus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Geta. Two denarii of Claudius Albinus, one struck in Gaul, the other at Rome. Three follis of Carausius, one struck at Rome, one at Colchester and the other at an uncertain mint. Follis of Allectus, struck at London and Colchester. Follis of seven other Roman rulers, struck in Britain. All of the above coins illustrate two classes of coins that were mentioned in the paper read before the club on the subject, "Ancient Britain in Numismatics."

E. T. Newell: Ancient Britain: 3 gold rings, 3 gold coins, 1 silver coin, 1 bronze

coin. Gold staters and fractions of Cassivelaunus, Tincomius, Epillus, Verica, Tasciovanus, Cunobelinus, Addedomarus, all British princes. Later issues of the 1 ceni and brigantes in gold and silver. Two tin coins from the St. James Park hoard.

O. G. Schilke: 1912 quarter eagle struck off center. Two types of wooden nickels issued in connection with the Greenwich (Conn.) Tercentenary celebration to be held June 23 to 29, 1940.

L. Kusterer: Misstruck half dollar dated 1832.

L. M. Reagan: Coins of Russia, Catherine I, Catherine II, Anne, Elizabeth. England, Elizabeth. Sweden, Christina, Ulrica Eleonora. Austria, Maria Theresa. Spain, Isabella II. Netherlands, Wilhelmina.

O. T. Sghia: One Harrison token, Rev., "The Peoples Choice—The Hero of Tippecanoe." France, 20 francs, 1817, Louis XVIII, Second Restoration.

L. E. Cox: The Central Bank of China, \$1 national currency Series of 1936. \$1 silver, China, 1912, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Silver peso 1939, Dominican Republic.

W. H. Arthur: U. S. Minor Coins: 1877 Indian cent in proof; 1871 3-cent silver in proof; 1864 two-cent piece, small motto, in proof, and 1867, nickel (5 cents), rays and stars, in proof.

H. Stein: Denir of Amalricus, King of Jerusalem. First Arab coin struck in Palestine after pattern of Byzantine coinage. Drachm of Autocrades, King of Persia, copper coin of Amisus with portrait of Mithradates VI.

W. S. Dewey: Souvenir cents issued by Farran Zerbe for Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1905. Official medals of Louisiana Purchase Exposition, one shield shape, the other square. Brass token of Admiral Dewey with "Remember the Maine" reverse.

D. M. Bullowa: 1939 Malta, half-crown note recently issued. 1910 Australia, 1 pound note, Bank of Victoria, surcharged with Commonwealth Bank guarantee. 1914 Belgian plaque marking King Albert's valor and bravery.

A. W. Deas: Albania, set 5 current coins. Paraguay, set 5 current coins. New Zealand, set 5 current coins.

Hans Schulman: Box with native money from the Solomon Islands (Australia); one, one side arm band money; on the other side belt and dagger money.

J. Barnett: 12 Log Cabin of 1840 and 1841 tokens, different varieties. 12 Harrison tokens in various metals from 1818 to 1841.

F. C. C. Boyd: 25 political medals of General Harrison showing log cabin, all in uncirculated condition, and 2 campaign ribbons with the bust of Harrison and log cabin at the bottom of the ribbon.

Mr. Boyd also read a paper on the life of William Henry Harrison.

The Executive Committee suggested as the topics for the July meeting, Coins, Medals and Paper Money relating to France and Her Possessions. French War Medals and Decorations. Negotiable Instruments Bearing Signatures of Presidents and prominent Americans. Coins of South Africa. This was adopted.

The membership committee favorably recommended the application of Myron B. Schumacher, 116-11—227th St., St. Albans, L. I. He was elected a member.

Farran Zerbe informed the club of the death of Harry T. Wilson, former General Secretary of the American Numismatic Association, and spoke to the club of his admirable work while secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—256th meeting, June 5. Sixty-seven members and eight visitors present, vice-president E. E. Lamb presiding.

Applications of John A. Kujawa and Geo. W. Howe were approved by the membership committee. Applications of Albert J. Frendahl and Chas. E. McPhee were received.

Vice-President Lamb announced the passing of the dean of numismatists of the Middle West, R. E. Davis; Moritz Wormser, the only honorary member of our club, and the death of Harry Wilson, whose death was reported the day of our meeting. All members present stood at attention for one minute in sorrow and deepest sympathy.

Letters of condolences from the Missouri Numismatic Society and Hans Schulman on the passing of our late member, R. E. Davis, were read. A card of thanks from Mrs. Davis and daughters was also read.

Hubert Polzer, the new president of the Central States Numismatic Society, spoke briefly on the Central States program for the ensuing year.

A. N. A. General Secretary M. Vernon Sheldon read a letter from Frank Ross requesting members to write papers for the forthcoming A. N. A. Convention.

The chair advised that Wm. G. Rayson was appointed editor of the club's Bulletin publication, succeeding the late R. E. Davis.

Members were informed that M. A. Powells was appointed to the board of governors of the Canadian Numismatic Art Society.

The topic for this meeting was the cleaning of coins. Paul Pennington spoke of his experiences relative to cleaning coins, illustrating his talk with a chart. M. V. Sheldon also spoke on the electrometallic process of cleaning coins.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Jos. P. Reich: Four medals of Napoleon I referring to the Peace of Amiens and plans for invading England. A brief talk was given on the above medals.

Lee Hewitt: Silver pattern 5 francs of Geneva, 1855, by Bovy, struck without collar on square planchet.

R. W. Smith: Uniface siege coin of Brussels.

E. Jonas: Bronze medal of Moritz Wormser. Oval bronze medal of Prince Bismarck, issued by the Bismarck Hotel, Chicago. Silver medal with portrait of Adolph Hitler as Chancellor of Germany.

R. C. Cahall: Iron half dollar issued by the city of Ironton, Ohio, during the Northwest Territory celebration, October, 1938.

Hubert L. Polzer: Regular issue of a five-cent nickel, 1882, proof, five equally spaced lugs on outer edge. Variety not in Adams and Woodin.

Wm. G. Rayson: A historical sketch on the Anglo-Saxon pennies, illustrating his talk with the following specimens: Guthred, Viking invader, 877; St. Edmund, East Anglia, 870; Edgar, 959, Derby mint; Aethelred II, types 1 and 3, 979, Lincoln and London mints; William the Conqueror, 1066, Bonnet and Pax types; Stephen, 1135, Alatford type.

Fred Burnham: Quarters, 1815 counterstamped "L"; 1831 blue beauty color; 1833 brown color; 1835 purple color; 1839 without drapery. Proofs of 1861, 67, 68, 73, 79 to 87, 89, 90, 92, 1893, 94, 95, 98, 99, 1900, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13.

Thos. Shugrue: Foreign coins: Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Lithuania, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Persia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Cuba, Ireland, Russia and Switzerland.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—Approximately fifty members and guests were entertained at the 148th regular meeting held at the Stowell Hotel in Los Angeles on Tuesday evening, June 4, following a dinner which was largely attended. Several guests were introduced, including Mr. Lilly, who has spent considerable time in India and who was invited by President Larson to address the club at a future meeting. Mr. Steele, of the Orange County Coin Club, invited members of the California Coin Club to attend a dinner to be held by the Orange county organization.

Treasurer Story offered a suggestion that each member prepare a list of duplicates which he is willing to trade.

The chief event of the evening was an informative address by L. Kane on the varieties of Lincoln cents. Mr. Kane is making a particular study of this subject and has differentiated some 600 distinct varieties with the special purpose of determining how many different dies have been used at each mint. The position of the mint mark, size of head, expression on Lincoln's face and many other characteristics are found to be materially different, while in addition to these true varieties there are various freaks and variations. Following the address Mr. Kane answered many questions propounded by his listeners.

An auction was held.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—85th meeting, June 5, 1940, Mr. Kosoff, president, in the chair. Nineteen members and two guests were present.

Mr. Blake moved the adoption of the following resolution with respect to our beloved honorary member, the late Moritz Wormser:

"Whereas, Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed friend, Mr. Moritz Wormser;

"Whereas, Mr. Wormser has been President of the American Numismatic Association for several terms and had stood in the forefront of numismatics for many years;

"Whereas, he was the only honorary member of this Brooklyn Coin Club, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the aforesaid club, do hereby express our sorrow at this time, for ourselves and for his bereaved family, and be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of the club and that a copy thereof be sent to his family."

The motion was unanimously passed.

Mr. Reagan announced the removal of the library to his office and invited the members to call and make use of it.

Mr. Hegarty read a paper on the Irish coins of James II.

Mr. Silverman read a paper on United States 20-cent pieces.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Blake: Two foreign specimen scales for weighing gold or gems.

Mr. Silverman: New York World's Fair tokens and medals; type collection of quarters and 20-cent pieces.

Mr. Coffin: Freak Jefferson nickel, 1939, and souvenir Pine Tree shilling.

Mr. Sghia: Quarters, 1796-1924-S; five coins of Ireland and seven coins of Scotland.

Mr. Hegarty: Gun money halfpenny pieces of James II and Charles II.

Mr. Knoth: New York World's Fair medals from Iceland and Czecho-Slovakian exhibits.

Mr. Schwartz: English shilling tokens of Bilston, 1811; Whitby, 1811, and Stockton, 1812.

Mr. Wishy: Isabella quarter, 1893; 1875 20-cent piece; 1863, 54, 62, 76 and 88 quarters.

Mr. Barnet: World's Fair tokens struck on Civil War tokens and cards; Indian head cents, nickel 3c. pieces, dimes and quarter eagles.

Mr. Morgenthau: Ten freak Lincoln cents, D and S mints.

RACINE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—27th meeting, June 14, President John M. Carls presiding. Fourteen members and two guests were present.

Jack A. Velicer was admitted to membership.

Exhibits at this meeting were as follows:

Karl Borseth: 1860 Denver mint \$5 gold piece, brilliant Unc.; 1853-C mint \$5 gold piece, brilliant Unc.; 1791 Washington cent, extra fine.

Louis Wilczynski: Freak silver dollar with face on both sides, dated 1883 on one side and 1900 on the other.

Gene Arneson: Proof sets of 1938, 1939, 1940.

QUAD CITY COIN CLUB—May 9. There were 23 members present. Mr. Baker, the president, presided.

Mr. Baker read a letter from the Tatham Stamp and Coin Company explaining the failure of the A. N. A. films to arrive in time for our April meeting.

A resolution was passed extending the club's sincere sympathy to Mr. Simon on the loss of his father.

Mr. Wright submitted a report by the auction committee regulating auctions, which was adopted.

Mr. Wright suggested that it would be a good idea to have a coin display in the small display case inside the front door at the library, each member to contribute in turn. The president appointed Mr. Wright to take charge of this.

Melvin Dennie, Dr. T. F. Manning, Arthur Birkhill and W. H. Niemann were elected to membership.

Mr. Baker suggested that we set aside 10 or 15 minutes at each meeting to read or discuss interesting articles on numismatics.

Mr. Laurent, the program chairman, announced that Loyd B. Gettys would talk on "Paper Money" at the next meeting.

An auction was held.

NORTHWEST COIN CLUB—June 6. Twenty members and guests were present.

Through the courtesy of H. E. MacIntosh, of Springfield, Mass., we had the pleasure of seeing excellent movies of the 1939 A. N. A. Convention in New York.

Mr. Randall exhibited and auctioned a number of coins.

New members are John M. Goldyarg, of Minneapolis; Rodric R. Tippet, of St. Paul, and Dr. N. N. Ninneman, of Silver Lake, Minn.

We are holding an exhibit of coins and stamps in the main building of the Minneapolis Public Library jointly with the Twin City Philatelic Society during the whole month of June.

Exhibitors at the Minneapolis Public Library are Wm. Hartman, fractional currency; Jas. J. MacGowan, coins from 135 countries; Arthur McCracken, coins in 2,000 years of British history; Jas. Benane, coins of France from medieval to modern times; George Edwards, U. S. large and small cents and types; Carl Becken, aviation coins and medals; J. L. Montgomery, uncirculated and proof U. S. quarters, halves and commemoratives, British colonial sets; Paul E. Olson, ancient Greek and Roman gold and silver.

Together with the Twin City Philatelic Society we will sponsor a Coin and Stamp Show at the Minnesota State Fair from August 23 to Sept. 2nd.

OMAHA COIN CLUB—71st meeting, June 7, called to order by our new president, A. J. Pilmaier.

A motion was passed that the Omaha Coin Club open a savings account.

William C. Ritchie was elected to membership.

A motion was passed that no meetings be held during the months of July and August.

President Pilmaier suggested that the club have a committee to call on sick members. The idea was approved and Vice-President Moulton volunteered to do this. A special flower fund was suggested but it was decided that this matter be handled by the officers of the club when the situation might arise.

A motion was passed that the club hold a "quizzier bee" at the next meeting. Each member present was to bring not less than two questions pertaining to coins.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—May 27. The meeting was called to order by the president, Nelson S. Hopkins, with 18 members and 1 visitor present.

Robert Lloyd gave a report on the Constitution and By-Laws. He read the new laws, amendments and resolutions which had been passed since the starting of the club in 1928 through the year 1939.

Howard Myers made a motion that Mr. Lloyd be authorized to pay for services of a typist to help in revamping the constitution. Mr. Lloyd is to make a further report in two weeks.

Mr. Lloyd made a motion that the treasurer obtain a set of signature cards from the bank and obtain the signatures of this year's officers.

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB—June 6, with seventeen members present.

As July 4 falls on our first meeting night for July, it was decided to have only one meeting in that month. In view of this it was decided not to have an auction next meeting, June 20, but to have a program night. In this respect Mr. Cockey volunteered to have an exhibit and talk on United States dollars before 1804, and Mr. Straus and Mr. Duffield agreed to participate with exhibits of their own in this program.

President Cook had several suggestions for creating interest and obtaining new members, but these were held over for a later meeting.

We were pleased to have for our program on this occasion the film being exhibited by the Treasury Department, namely, "Know Your Money," which the Secret Service is showing with the purpose of acquainting people with the activities of counterfeiters and of being of assistance in detecting counterfeit money. Mr. Kettle, of the Baltimore office of the Secret Service, conducted the exhibition.

SEATTLE COIN CLUB—May 23, 51st meeting, President Fouts presiding, with 17 members and visitors present. President Urch and three members of the Tacoma Coin Club drove over for the meeting.

The speaker announced for the evening not being present, Dr. Moon, who had just returned from a trip East, told the club of some of the interesting exhibits he had seen on his visit. First he saw the wonderful collection at the Smithsonian Institution, and the pleasure of viewing the exceptional exhibits housed at the American Numismatic Society's Museum. Much was added to the enjoyment of this visit by the kindness and courtesy extended him by Mr. Noe, Curator of the museum. The last place visited was the Chase National Bank, where he saw the enormous collection owned by them, which he says contains specimens of all the odd and curious moneys used throughout the world.

Dr. Moon was kept busy for some time answering questions regarding some of the rarities contained in these great collections.

Mr. Fouts and Dr. Moon displayed a variety of silver coins from Central and South America. Mr. Saeman, two frames of minor coins of the world. Mr. Kitley, three boards of Indian and Lincoln cents and Buffalo nickels. Mr. Glickert, as usual, had something special—an uncirculated \$50 octagon Pan-American gold piece, which he permitted to be passed around for close inspection.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB—73d meeting, May 21, 1940. Eighteen member and three guests were present.

The resignations of Mr. Hobb and Dr. Freund were accepted. Messrs. Friedman and Walker were elected to membership.

During the month of April Messrs. Dewey and Marsden made an exhibit at the Parent-Teachers' Association of the Webster School in New Rochelle.

Mr. Lighte gave a report on the sixth annual dinner, at which there were 52 present.

President Jacob appointed Messrs. Brooke, Massey and Baker to act as a Paper Committee.

Topics of the evening: Copper coins of Vermont, Indian head cents, Coins of Denmark, Ancient; The Judean and coins of the Bible. A special topic of Lindbergh medals was added.

Two interesting papers were read, one by Mr. Bellus, "Culion Leper Colony and Its Coinage," and one by Mr. Jacob, "Joseph Brent." A very interesting talk was given by Mr. Stein on Biblical and Judean coins.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Baker: Silver commemorative coins of the world from 1892 to 1939; Australia, Albania, Egypt, New Zealand, Vatican City, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, Russia, Switzerland, Austria, German Republic and Empire, Hungary, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Iceland, Philippines and United States.

Mr. Dewey: Four medals for Lindbergh and a selection of minor coins of Denmark.

Mr. Bellus: Set of coins of the Culion Leper Colony.

Mr. Jacob: Danish commemoratives and minor coins; medal in white metal commemorating the unveiling of the monument to Joseph Brent at Brantford, Canada.

Mr. Cox: Type set of U. S. cents, and Italian acmonital steel money of 1939.

Mr. Stephens: Complete set of Indian head cents in proof, Colonial coins of the U. S. appearing in Provincial tokens coinage of England of eighteenth century, tokens of city of Liege in seventeenth century issued by religious chapters, and various pattern cents.

Mr. Stein: Hebrew coins, coins of the Herods and Romans, coins commemorating victory over the Hebrews.

Mr. Massey: English penny tokens of 1795 and 1788, coins of Danish West Indies and Bolivia.

Mr. Brooke: Five pieces of Russian wire money, 1600-1680; ½, 1, 2, 10 kopecks of Catherine of Russia for Siberia; 2 kopecks of Elizabeth and 2 kopecks of Alexander.

HEART OF AMERICA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—May 13. The meeting was opened by the president and then turned over to A. P. Ford, vice-president, who introduced J. N. Krill, of the U. S. Secret Service Department, who was with us to answer questions and show the film, "Know Your Money." The film was shown before the business part of the meeting. Mr. Krill answered questions on counterfeiting and the things to look for on counterfeit money. There were 37 members and guests present.

Application for membership was made by John C. Carr, A. C. Haskin and Miss Elvira Pike. Frank M. Coates was admitted to the club.

The A. N. A. Convention film for 1939 will be shown at the next meeting, which will be on the night of June 12, which will be on Wednesday instead of Monday.

Messrs. Rowold, Paris and Stump made short talks pertaining to the group that went to St. Louis a couple of weeks ago for the convention there.

WAUKESHA COIN CLUB—May 15. Eleven members present. Roy Braunel gave a report on the Central States Convention and said that Milwaukee had been selected for next year's convention.

Neil Jenkins gave a report on the National Coin Week displays, and said many favorable comments were received on them.

Leo Hicks gave a report on the Annual Hobby Show at the Y. M. C. A.

DES MOINES COIN CLUB—June 7, 51st meeting, ten members and six visitors were present.

Three of our visitors, C. W. Soultz, Paul A. Stone and J. R. Capps, made application for membership.

The program of the evening was a quiz conducted by Leon Smith. Mr. Smith has a way of making these quiz programs very interesting.

The usual auction was held.

CORTLAND COIN CLUB—75th meeting, May 2. Six members were present, President Crofoot presiding.

Application of Mrs. Nina Nye for membership in the club was presented.

The chair reported that he expects John Young, of Ithaca, to be present at our June meeting to exhibit his collection of large cents and talk on them.

Alex Seymour was appointed as dinner committee for June meeting.

R. W. Robinson, of Ithaca, exhibited a collection of wax seals from registered letters and legal documents containing most of the branches and head office of one of the New York city banks, also numerous other banks and corporations from each of the continents.

Mr. Crofoot displayed a few fine specimens of fractional currency.

CORTLAND COIN CLUB—76th meeting, June 6. Seven members and five guests were present. Dinner was served preceding the meeting.

Mrs. Nina Nye, 66 Church St., Cortland, was welcomed as a new member.

There was a general discussion regarding the joint picnic of Triple Cities Club and Cortland Coin Club to be held in June or July.

Our guest speaker of the evening, Mr. John Young, of Ithaca, gave a fine talk on large cents, elaborating on varieties. He exhibited a complete set of large cents, mostly uncirculated, including the unique variety of 1828, recognized by Mr. Newcomb in his new book, soon to be published on large cents, as Newcomb No. 12. He also recommended this book very highly and of especial help to collectors of large cents.

STARK COIN CLUB—58th meeting, June 3. Ten members and 11 guests were present.

There were discussions of the coming American Numismatic Association Convention in Detroit, and Northeastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania Coin Clubs picnic on Sunday, June 23, 1940, at Geauga Lake, Ohio.

Displays were as follows:

Mr. Roth: Set of Canadian large cents.

Mr. Kabealo: Uncirculated small cents and uncirculated quarters.

T. W. Brown: His entire collection of coins and medals.

AKRON COIN CLUB—May 20, 21st meeting, with 13 members and 7 visitors present. President F. Hammett presided.

V. C. Malloy, M. D., and M. Rabith were admitted to membership. One new application was received.

A picnic in July instead of the regular meeting was discussed. Plans will be made and submitted at the June meeting for approval.

Phillip Herbst gave a very instructive talk on Canadian coinage.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Certain: Canadian halfpenny and penny bank tokens.

Mr. Kabealo: Complete set of large Canadian cents; set of silver five cents, 1858 to 1920; U. S. quarters and cents.

Mr. Miller: Proof sets from 1936 to 1940.

Eugene Loverre: Rare ancient Roman and Greek coins.

Mr. Rotenberg: Canadian bank tokens; 1896 Canadian dime; Canadian five cents silver.

V. L. Oblisk: Complete set of Canadian silver dollars; Canadian five cents; large Canadian cents; bank tokens.

An auction was held.

ONEONTA COIN CLUB—May 20. There were 16 present. Five out-of-town members were present.

Dr. G. Worden Crissey, of Mechanicsville, was guest speaker. His subject was silver dollars, which he displayed.

SIOUX CITY COIN CLUB—Six new members have joined the Sioux City Coin Club. They are H. N. Labbitt, Lucille Butler, D. Joann Warfield, Pearl Larson, Yuba Hunsley and Garnet Anderson. Miss Warfield was elected librarian and Miss Anderson reporter for the group.

W. S. Snyder, secretary-treasurer, gave a talk on the purpose of the club for the benefit of the new members.

An auction of coins was conducted by the president, Edward A. Kowalke.

JERSEY CITY COIN CLUB—May 16, 1940, after dinner in the Plaza Hotel Dining Room. President L. H. Zepfler presided. Nine members and one guest were present.

The club voted to change the meeting night to the first Thursday in the month. Mr. Carpenter read a paper on the Roman conquest of Britain, explaining and exhibiting the coins that were minted in consequence of the various wars that ensued.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Husker: Eight denarii and two bronzes of Augustus.

Mr. Brookes: Russian coins; uncirculated set of South Rhodesia coins; coins from Iceland; Feuchtwangner composition cent and five communion tokens.

Mr. Nettleship: Coins of Rhexium, Rome, Rumania, Russia, Federal Reserve Bank of New York Note No. B00001111A.

Mr. Blake: Several 2c. pieces, uncirculated and proof. Russian silver and copper. Several N. Y. City banknotes.

Mr. Pukall: 22 different Russian silver rubles and parts. 4 different Rumanian silver 2 lei and medal.

Mr. Arthur: Rumanian coins: One and two lei pieces of 1924 struck in nickel; also five and ten lei pieces of 1930 struck in nickel-brass. U. S. 1936-P Mint with period below the L in the word "Liberty."

Mr. Zepfler: Rumania 1 lei; Russia Imperial 1 rouble, 1896; kopecks and ½ kopecks, (Soviet); 15 kopecks proletariat of all countries United.

Mr. Carpenter: Roman coins commemorating victories over the Britons, also coins struck in Colchester and Jordan by the Romans.

Mr. Abelheden: 1918, 10 roubles (Russian).

A letter was read announcing that the Detroit Coin Club will be host to the members of the American Numismatic Association at the Detroit-Leland Hotel in convention from August 24th to 29th, 1940. Mr. Zepfler felt that as long as one of our members is now stationed in Detroit, it might be well for him to act as a representative of the Jersey City Coin Club.

Topic for next meeting, Coins from countries beginning with "S."

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The meeting was called to order by President Randolph, with 18 members present.

Mr. Chambers reported a visit to the Detroit Coin Club and its chairman extended a cordial invitation to all members to the coming convention.

President Randolph gave a report on his visit with Mr. Murphy, of the U. S. Secret Service.

Each member present had a display of numismatic material and gave a short talk on his display, this being a new plan with us, and the idea seems to be a good one for stimulating the interest of the members.

An auction was held.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—June meeting was opened by President Randolph, with 15 members and 2 visitors present.

Sam Kabealo announced the picnic plans of the Northwest Ohio numismatic groups and issued an invitation to members of the Columbus Society.

All members except two had displays and gave talks on their displays.

An auction was held.

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB—May 9. The fifty-ninth meeting was called to order by President Leatherman, with thirty-four members and guests present.

The death of our member, Walter Davis, was announced. He always took an active part in the club meetings and will be greatly missed.

Hubert J. Thomas was elected to membership.

Roscoe F. Ballard, in charge of entertainment, gave us an interesting talk on "coat-of-arms" and then proceeded to develop a sample coat-of-arms for our club. This is an interesting topic for an evening's discussion and may be of interest to other clubs, they building up their own coat.

The chance prize, a 1938 proof set, was won by Mr. Witman; the door prize, an uncirculated Pilgrim commemorative half dollar, was won by Mr. Schaefer.

Mr. Wismer's exhibition of paper money won the vote for the best exhibition of the evening.

A spirited auction followed adjournment.

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB—June 13. The sixtieth meeting was called to order by Vice-President Tatnall, with twenty-nine members and guests present. Among the guests were Charles McCormick, representing the Baltimore Coin Club, and L. A. Bronson, representing the Milwaukee Numismatic Society. Visitors from other clubs are always welcome and we invite all A. N. A. members to come see us.

Frank J. Hiney was elected to membership.

The chance prize, 1940 Scott Paper Money Catalogue, was won by Mr. Faucett, and two door prizes, "Commemorative Coins of the United States," were won by Mr. Vansant and Mr. Swartz.

Julius Windner, perhaps the world's foremost authority on the "First Stamps of Austria, 1850-1858," gave us an interesting illustrated lecture on these stamps.

The exhibition vote of the evening was won by Mr. Reed with two beautiful uncirculated \$50 gold pieces.

An auction was held.

INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY MONEY CLUB—June 12. Six members and three guests present.

The topics of the evening were: Emergency money of the world, notgeld, U. S. silver coins, scrip and wooden money of the U. S., sales-tax tokens, Ohio sales-tax coupons, medals, foreign bank notes and trade tokens.

The application for membership of Frank H. Brookes, Newark, N. J., was submitted and approved.

The exhibits of the evening were as follows:

Mr. Berliner: Set of emergency metal coins made of iron, issued by the Society of Commerce in 1917 at La Rochelle, France, 5, 10, 25 Cts. Assortment of emergency paper money issued in Belgium and France in 1916.

Mr. Bullowa: 1910 Australian pound note issued by the Bank of Victoria and countersigned by Commonwealth Bank officials. 1898 Russia 100 and 500 rouble notes of the first Czar Nicholas issue. 1910 100-rouble note with punchmark cancellations for Archangel (issued for American troops serving in Siberia).

Mr. Di Bella: New set of 1940 Ohio sales-tax coupons on yellow paper, 1, 2, 3 cents, with control numbers printed in red, black and green ink. Aluminum sales-tax token, 1 mill, issued by the State of Oklahoma "for old-age assistance."

Mr. Howard: Collection of bank notes issued in 1916 at Posen by Army of Occupation, 20 and 50 kopeken. 1, 3, 10, 25, 100 rouble notes. Notes issued in Kowno, 1918, Army of Occupation, ½, 1, 2, 5, 20, 50, 100, 1000 marks.

Mr. May: Japanese silver Red Cross medal, 1937 (very rare). Set of pre-war Spanish Bank of Spain notes, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 1000 pesetas, all watermarked.

Mr. Silverman: Collection of wooden nickels from Tallageda, Alabama; Phoenix, Prescott, Tucson, Arizona; Fullerton, California; Prescott, Ontario, Canada; St. Petersburg, Florida; Lewiston, Idaho.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—81st meeting, June 13. Fifteen members and one guest were present. In the absence of President Brown, Mr. Husker presided.

Mr. Wade read numismatic articles which had appeared in the press.

It was decided that formal topics be suspended in July and August.

Mr. Adams read an excellent paper on antoninianii.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Adams: Denarii of Septimus Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, Gordianus Pius. Antoninianii of Caracalla, Gordianus Pius, Phillip Senior, Gallienus, Salamina, Probus.

Mr. Blake: Two old European scales, one for weighing diamonds and one for gold and silver. Several early silver certificates and California National gold bank notes.

Mr. Brookes: Five notes Republic of Spain; three notes Roman Republic; four World's Fair tokens; Lincoln token; Norway, 2-kroner commemorative silver; Sweden, 2 kroner commemorative, 1638-1938, and $\frac{1}{2}$ skilling, 1809.

Mr. Dalley: Medal of Newark City Hall, 1906; Champlain medal, 1909; tetradrachm of Alexander; Daniel Parish medal of A. N. S.; memorial medal of J. J. Hill.

Mr. Dodd: Terra-cotta coins of Saxony, Gotha and Boldixum, struck from steel dies.

Mr. Hermeth: Ten pieces of early Papal silver.

Mr. Husker: Medals from World's Fair.

Mr. May: French silver medal, first class, for courage at sea, awarded by the Maritime Ministry to a Norwegian sailor. Spanish 1000-peseta note, August 15, 1928, of the Bank of Spain.

Mr. Nettleship: Society of Medalists' first medal of 1940. 1 rupee, Burmah. \$10 gold, Wass Molitor. 30 sous necessity piece of Majorca. Scudo, Pope Clement X. Bronze plaque, Society of Colonial Wars, New Jersey. 20-piastre emergency note of General "Chinese" Gordon issued at Khartoum. Medal of Egyptian campaign, with bar.

Mr. Munn: Japanese Manen gold oban and gold koban. Java, lead piti. Nuremberg, $\frac{1}{32}$ ducat.

Mr. Purrrington: N. J. Colonial notes, 1 and 3 shillings, June 22, 1756, and 1 shilling, December 31, 1763. Pennsylvania, 20 shillings, May 20, 1758. Treasury of the U. S. Second of Transfer, \$10,000 in 1853 and \$20,000 in 1859 to San Francisco. New Jersey cranberry pickers' scrip.

Mr. Wade: Coins from Denmark, Sweden, Norway. Proof set 1903, Philippines. 10-kroner note, Sweden.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Foreign coins have received attention at recent meetings of the Washington Numismatic Society. At the May meeting there were some exceptionally fine exhibits of Swedish coins belonging to Mr. Vanderwende. At the June meeting there were exhibits of coins of India and the Orient, Chinese coins and medals, coins of the British possessions, tokens used during the Civil War period; also a "rainbow" set of one-cent pieces.

The feature of the May meeting was a skit entitled "The Romance of Coins," given by pupils from the Eliot Junior High School.

At the June meeting Mr. Sigler discussed theories of the beginning of coinage, and exhibited a collection of Chinese pieces that had been displayed at the Century of Progress Fair in Chicago. He and Mr. Hodge touched on Chinese philosophy throughout the centuries, as represented on the coins, the meaning of animals, constellations, lines and other symbols, methods of minting, and the various shapes and sizes of coins.

"A Bibliography on Far Eastern Numismatics," by Arthur Bradden Coole, pays tribute to Mr. Hodge for his knowledge of coins of the Orient and for his contributions to the book.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—June 6. Meeting called to order by President Needels at 8.15 P. M. Twenty-eight members and two visitors were present.

The treasurer, Mr. Heath, reported the amount of money on hand.

Dr. Renz expressed sincere thanks to the club and members for their kindness shown during his recent illness.

Application for membership was received from Arthur J. Ottowitz, 2723 Tyler, Detroit, Mich., and he was elected a member.

Mr. Ross stated he had been able to secure display space in a downtown jewelry store window for use of the Detroit Coin Club. Time was to be one week prior to A. N. A. Convention and the week of the convention. Mr. Ross was requested to contact one or more additional stores to determine if space in their windows might be granted the Detroit club. In this way, it was thought, additional interest would be created in the coming convention and in coin collecting.

A ten-minute educational discourse was given by Mr. L. R. Noyes on numismatic books which he had on exhibition.

Mr. Williams gave a report on the condition of the funds on hand by the finance committee. Mr. Williams mentioned that funds were not in the best of condition and requested that all efforts possible should be exerted to boost the sum to \$700 to enable the Detroit Coin Club to meet all running expenses of the convention.

Various questions were asked and answered by the chair and others. Members present had quite a clear picture regarding sources of income and items of expense in connection with the convention after Mr. Williams gave his report and suggested that all present be given an opportunity to ask any and all questions. These were most ably answered.

A ten-minute recess was held, after which an auction was held.

The application of Julian A. Mirau, 31 Melbourne, Detroit, was read.

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—June 10. Meeting called to order by President A. B. Kelley. Thirty-five members and guests were present.

Club members were sorry to hear of the passing of our good member, C. E. Hussman.

The election of club officers was held and the following were unanimously elected: Sam Bushnell, president; John H. Snow, vice-president; T. L. Moore, secretary; L. A. Mueller, treasurer.

Brief remarks were made by President A. B. Kelley, Secretary J. S. Stevenson and our new President, Sam Bushnell.

C. U. Lounsberry gave the annual treasurer's report.

Eric Newman read a very interesting paper on the history of Missouri money. Exhibits for the evening:
 Mr. Saab: St. Louis bank bills, commemorative half dollars, commemorative gold, World's Fair medals.
 Mr. Newman: Missouri sales tax tokens, Missouri merchant tokens, Missouri one-cent tokens, Missouri bank bills.
 Following the regular business meeting an auction was held.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—June 4, President Hall was in the chair. Eighteen members were present.
 Bud Bullions, 262 Lebanon avenue, Mount Lebanon, Pa., was elected to membership. Applications of Ralph Butterbaugh and Geo. Keifer were read.

This being the society's annual meeting, President Hall called upon the various officers to report upon the activities of their offices during the past year. The election of new officers followed, and the following will serve in the coming year: President, William W. Woodside; vice-president, George J. Kastlin; secretary, Earl Coatsworth; treasurer, Charles S. Manning; librarian, J. Verner Scaife.
 The July meeting will be held at the University Club, Pittsburgh.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. DeVos: Various gold medals of Lincoln; 100 kronen, Austria, 1908; 20 kroner, Denmark, 1876.

Mr. Reynolds: Crowns, thalers, etc.; England, "first crown," Edward VI, 1551; Cromwell crown and half-crown, 1658; Brunswick Wasp crown, 1599; Spain, 8 reals, 1698; Austria, thaler, 1486.

Mr. Hall: Two original Sigel Lincoln medals, white medal and copper; two reductions of same by Wyon, 35½mm., white metal and copper, and three reductions, size 16mm., in copper, white metal and silver.

Mr. Bullions: About fifty foreign silver crowns.

Mr. Eastwood: Miscellaneous medals and Wood's coinage.

Mr. Woodside: English coins: Stephen, cut halfpenny; Charles I, siege coins; Carlisle shilling; Newark half crown, shilling, ninepence and sixpence; Pontefract shilling; Scarborough shilling; five tin halfpennies and farthings of James II and William and Mary; Irish gun money pattern half crown in gold, and two early rings.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—May 16, President Hepting in the chair. There were 14 members of the Pittsburgh Coin Club, 8 members of the newly-formed Pitcairn Numismatic Club, and 6 other visitors, 5 of them ladies, present.

Messrs. Harbison, Moore and Stoneking were elected to membership.

Mr. Kabealo made an announcement concerning the picnic sponsored by the Association of Northeastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania Coin Clubs on July 14 at Geauga Lake Park.

The meeting was then turned over to H. D. Gibbs, who spoke in a very interesting manner, tracing the development of money and coins in various parts of the world, and closed with well selected words of advice to the new collectors present.

Mrs. S. J. Kabealo, of Youngstown, won the ladies' prize for having the largest number of articles in her pocketbook.

The following exhibits were on display:

Mr. Butterbaugh: Maria Theresa thaler, 1780.

Mr. Cunningham: Complete set of commemorative half dollars; 3 Confederate half dollars; proof sets, 1936 to 1940.

Mr. Gibbs: Jewish shekels; pig mouth coin, North Siam; quadruple daler, 1624, Denmark; Aztec chisel money; decadrachm of Arsinoe; 50 rare crowns; dumb-bell-shape copper of Georgia; U. S. mintmark half dollars.

Dr. Gillis: Medal by Karl Goetz, "Watch on the Ruhr"; medal by Wright, "Washington"; medal by Bazor, "Washington"; medal by Amaters, 21st issue of Society of Medalists; Duke of Athol tokens.

Mr. Harbison: Mexican dollar, 1894.

Mr. Hepner: Proof 20c. pieces; 81 silver dollars from 1794 to date.

Dr. Hepting: \$5 gold piece, 1877.

Mr. Kerr: Napoleon Bonaparte, 5 francs, France; large medal of Ferdinand, Sicily and Naples; 50c. Newfoundland, King Edward.

Mr. Layton: U. S. gold \$5, 1837.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The Boston Numismatic Society held its regular monthly meeting and dinner on May 27, President Stafford presiding. Thirteen members and two guests were present.

Mr. Pond notified the members of the sudden death, on May 22, of our beloved member, Mr. Moritz Wormser, of New York. A memorial testimonial was read and it was voted to incorporate it in the permanent records of the Boston Numismatic Society, and the secretary was instructed to send a copy to Mrs. Wormser and to the American Numismatic Association.

"By the sudden death of Moritz Wormser in New York on May 22, 1940 the Boston Numismatic Society suffered the loss of one of its most distinguished members and the numismatic world at large one of its best known figures.

"Cultured and widely travelled, the master of several languages, Mr. Wormser was happily able to indulge to a high degree his interest in coins and medals, centering his study, unlike most American numismatists, on Europe rather than the United States. After his election to our Society in 1929 his occasional visits to Boston on personal affairs were often thoughtfully timed to coincide with our meetings, and we shall long remember the talks and exhibits with which he entertained us at such times.

"Mr. Wormser had an unusual interest in the encouragement of numismatic activities, having been for many years a member of the Council of the American

Numismatic Society and past president of the New York Numismatic Club, which honored him at the termination of his presidency by striking a medal bearing his likeness. For over twenty years he had been one of the most influential figures in the American Numismatic Association, of which he was once President and several times one of its Governors.

"His invariable courtesy and sociability, coupled with his wide knowledge of coins and medals, won him a host of friends and admirers who realize only too well what a gap his passing leaves in American numismatic circles.

"In testimony of the esteem in which the memory of Moritz Wormser is held by the members of the Boston Numismatic Society, the secretary has been instructed to enter these sentiments in the Society's record book and to send a copy thereof to the family of our late beloved colleague."

All present rose and stood in silence for a moment in respect to our departed colleague.

Mr. Schuhmacher spoke briefly of his recent exhibit of Massachusetts Tercentenary Medals.

An application for membership was received from Raymond B. Cox, 199 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Mr. Cox was unanimously elected to membership.

President Stafford passed around the paper published by the Boston City Club, "Life at the City Club," May 27, 1940, in which there appeared a short historical article relative to the Boston Numismatic Society.

The speaker for the evening was then introduced, Mr. Arthur S. Dewing. Topic: "Guatemala and Maya Ruins."

Mr. Dewing, speaking informally, gave an interesting account of his recent travels. Beginning from the Neolithic times, he related the series of southward migrations from Asia and discussed the evidences of this in the features of the peoples, languages, and Neolithic culture present as the movements occurred. The three cultures of Mexico were mentioned. Reaching the subject of his talk, he described the jungles and the Maya ruins, starting with the first Mayan city as recorded by a "calendar stone," 68 A. D. He related the series of regular movements of the nomadic tribes and the various civilizations developed. The important role played by the priests in Mayan life, the classes of people, the series of three deities (Sun, Moon, and Fertility), the characteristics and life in general of the Mayan people, the series of movements in relation to "corn culture," with the jungle overtaking each city left behind, and the recording of the Mayan history on the calendar stones, were all described in detail. He spoke of the difficulty of correlating Mayan chronology with the Christian chronology and described the calendar stones and significance of their hieroglyphics as well as mentioning other large stones in the shape of animals. The various tribes, religions, superstitions, customs, languages, dress and diet were all enumerated. He exhibited maps and numerous pictures in connection with his talk.

At the conclusion President Stafford thanked Mr. Dewing for the society for his very interesting and instructive narration. There was a short general discussion relative to the talk and Mr. Dewing answered questions put by the members.

Mr. Stafford gave a short account of a supposedly ancient stone ruin (87 tons) in North Salem, N. H.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Dewing: Maps and pictures in connection with his talk.

Mr. Stafford: Ostrogoths. A rare Formosa dollar, 1840. Several Chinese dollars. Coins of Sassania, Tibet and Cambodia.

Mr. Vikre: Seven large holders containing a fine collection of Chinese dollars and "medallions."

Mr. Pond: Book, "Numismatic History of Mexico (Pradeau) to 1823."

Mr. Welti: Two trays: Coins of Sassanian Empire (224-651).

Mr. Lowenstam: Gustavus Adolphus dollar, Sweden. Bryan piece, ONE DAM, reeded edge. English-Irish shilling of Charles II. Continental currency. U. S. scrip. Freak 1921 dollar, part of edge without milling. A proof 1921 dollar.

THE BRONX COIN CLUB—May 22, Vice-President Kortjohn in the chair. Mr. Reagan was appointed to act as secretary for this meeting. Twenty members were present.

The chairman announced with deep regret the sudden and untimely decease of Mr. Moritz Wormser. Mr. Blake read the following resolutions and moved their adoption:

"Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed friend and distinguished associate, Mr. Moritz Wormser; and

"Whereas Mr. Wormser has been for several decades a friendly guide and shining inspiration to the numismatic fraternity throughout the world, and for many years has been an active and enthusiastic member of The Bronx Coin Club; and

"Whereas his passing is deeply regretted by his many friends and colleagues; now therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our deep sense of loss at his untimely passing; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread at length upon the minutes of the Club, and that a copy thereof be sent to his bereaved family."

It was moved and carried that an appropriate floral piece be sent on behalf of the club to the family of the deceased.

Joseph Silverman read a paper, deferred from the last meeting, on "Coins of Sommer Island." Mr. Silverman received a vote of thanks for his very fine paper.

B. Morgenthau read a paper on "Transportation Tokens," in which he discussed

the numismatic value of their study and described a number of the rarities of the series. The paper was illustrated with many specimens from the author's cabinet. Mr. Morgenthau received a vote of thanks for his very fine paper.

The topics for the next meeting were announced as follows: Foreign coins from countries beginning with the letter C, before the twentieth century; United States half dimes; Ancient topic (to be announced later); United States Colonial topic (to be announced later).

The exhibits were as follows:

W. H. Arthur: Two odd-shaped coins of Cyprus, $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre, 1934, and 1 piastre, 1938. Sun Yat Sen issue of China, 1937, 5, 10, 20 fen, in nickel. Set of Republic of Colombia coins, 2 and 5 centavo pieces, in nickel.

George H. Blake: Canadian coins and paper money.

W. L. Clark: Syracuse Archaic tetradrachm; dinar of Mahmud of Ghanzi; Germany, 2 marks, commemorative, 1901; Straits Settlements dollar, 1901.

Arthur Deas: Chinese silver coins, dollar size; 1912 military dollar; 1912 Birth of Republic; 1912 Li Yuan Hung; 1912 Yuan Shi Kai; 1934 Sun Yat Sen.

H. J. Erlanger: Two medals with musical instruments; 1744, Flower Centennial, and 1912, Singing Society Festival in Nurnberg.

Dr. Feith: Medal, 1783, of Benjamin Franklin, by Bernier, Paris; necessity coins of Amsterdam, Braunau, Preda, Breisach, Landau, Minden, Spain, Ulm.

Edward Gans: Tetradrachm of the Chalcidic League, fourth century B. C., lyre. Masyctus in Lycia, Asia Minor, first century B. C., lyre. Judaea, Second Revolt, denarius, and a bronze, reverse lyre. Roman Republic, 6 Family pieces. Cuba, gold 1, 2, 4, 5 and 20 pesos. Copper gilded disk of Paul Vianan, showing the "Assembly of Muses."

Endre Korenyi: 3 Chinese silver dollars; Chinese half dollar (Yuan Shi Kai); 20-cent Chinese piece, 1939 Canada, George VI, dollar; 1937 Czecho-Slovakia, 20 kronen, Masaryk Memorial; 1930 and 1938 5 kronen, nickel, Czecho-Slovakia; 1898 Liechtenstein, 20 kronen, John II; 1915 Liechtenstein, 5 kronen, 2 kronen, 1912; 5 frank, 1924.

Mr. Kennedy: Three Chinese Sun Yat Sen dollars; one thousandth anniversary, King Wenceslaus, Czecho-Slovakia; coins of Cuba and Canada.

Martin Kortjohn: Three-cent pieces, nickel and silver.

E. Morgenthau: 35 rare, scarce and otherwise transportation tokens.

Lewis M. Reagan: Collection of transportation tokens.

Max M. Schwartz: Three types of obverse, two types of reverses of U. S. three-cent silver; type of obverse and reverse of U. S. three-cent nickel; pattern cent (A. W. 700, 1868), type of three-cent nickel.

Frank Schmidt: Copper and nickel coins of twelve countries beginning with C issued during the twentieth century; crown of Zurich, 1790, showing view of city.

O. T. Sghia: Crowns of Chile, Cuba, Canada and Czecho-Slovakia.

Joseph Silverman: Minor coins of Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czecho-Slovakia, and Newfoundland; 1937 Canada, set of George VI coinage.

Mr. Van der Meer: 16 coins from city of Campen.

Joseph Wagner: Congo, Commemorative African medal, 1914-1917; Service Cross for 12 years' service; Service Cross for 6 years' service; Czecho-Slovakia, War Cross; Belgian Congo, 1 cent to 2 francs.

BOONE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Five men met at the office of the Wilson Transfer and Storage Co. on April 1 to make plans for a coin club in the City of Boone.

It was decided that the name of the organization should be the Boone Numismatic Association.

The following were elected as officers for the year 1940: President, Harry C. Baird; vice-president, Ernest North; secretary-treasurer, Maurice W. Wilson.

It was further decided that meetings be held on the first Monday of each month, the first to be held in the basement of the new City Hall on April 8, 1940 at 7.30 P. M.

BOONE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—First regular meeting, April 8. Fourteen were present.

A draft of constitution and by-laws was presented.

A motion was made that application be made to the American Numismatic Association for membership. Carried.

A motion was made that the charter be held open until the next regular meeting to be held May 6. Carried.

After explanation by Walter Bohler, a motion was passed that the organization should pay dues for the last half of the year 1940 in the American Numismatic Association rather than for the full year.

An auction was held.

CLEVELAND COIN CLUB—Fifth meeting, May 22, at the Hotel Carter. There were 76 members and friends present and a Memorial Day program was given. The club meets the fourth Wednesday of each month and collectors in Northern Ohio are invited to attend.

Displays included:

Civil War coins and stamps, Hard Times tokens, Grant half dollars, Confederate notes and paper money, Confederate half dollar restrike, military society badges, buttons and insignia relating to both Spanish War and American Legion, political campaign buttons and early French coins.

NORTHWEST COIN CLUB—The club met informally in Howard Lake, Minn., as guests of Allan Narverud on the evening of May 16th. Eighteen members were present.

Mr. Narverud displayed about 1200 different coins, about a third or fourth of his

collection. Several hundred of these were gold coins—ancient Greek and Roman, Byzantine, foreign and United States. There were \$50 slugs, pioneer gold, two Stellas, a copper Stella pattern, platinum Russian 3 and 6 ruble pieces, a large number of rare patterns, gold Norse medals, and other rarities too numerous to mention.

New members are Tony J. Orlicki and John M. Goldvarg, of Minneapolis; George B. Hooper, of St. Paul, and Dr. N. N. Ninneman, of Silver Lake, Minn.

The Northwest Coin Club and the Twin City Philatelic Society will have a joint exhibition during the month of June in the exhibit room of the Minneapolis Public Library, main building.

ZINC COINS FOR GERMANY.

Germany is about to issue a new series of zinc coins in the minor values of 1, 5 and 10 pfennigs. The new coins will replace the current copper 1 and 2 pfennig pieces, as well as the aluminum-bronze 5 and 10 pfennigs.

During the past few months silver coins have been withdrawn from circulation entirely. The source of the zinc for the new coinage is the Polish-Silesian zinc mines. It is presumed, since the coinage is being shifted to zinc, that the country has adequate supplies of it. The reason for the withdrawal of the copper and aluminum-bronze coins from public circulation is apparently for the conservation of the non-ferrous metals, of which Germany has always been a large importer.

NEW NOTES FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

For the first time in its history, Southern Rhodesia has its own notes. A new 10-shilling note, dated 15 December, 1939, at Salisbury, has been received. It shows a portrait of King George VI in the right panel, and a water-marked portrait of Cecil Rhodes in the left panel. The reverse shows a native waterfall. The notes are 5¼ by 3 inches. The issue is prepared by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., of London. Previous bank notes for Southern Rhodesia were issued by private South African banks and were marked in the margin "Rhodesian Issue." The present issue is released by the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board, which is a department of the Government.

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY BANQUET.

The Oregon Numismatic Society held its annual banquet at the Hotel Benson, Portland, Ore., on June 10, with about 40 members present. This was the last meeting until September. We had as our guest for the evening Dr. Terrill, professor of economics of Reed College, who gave a fine talk on economics and world events, followed by a talk by Robert Hughes, of the Portland Stamp Club, who gave us an interesting talk on collecting stamps and coins as an educational profession.

We have at the present time a membership of 52, and are hoping to increase that number.

DALLAS COIN CLUB.

The Dallas (Texas) Coin Club has elected the following officers: President, George Sexton, Box 1414, Shreveport, La.; vice-president, L. H. Adler, 3513 Cleveland, Dallas, Texas; secretary-treasurer, H. D. Lawrence, 214 N. Clinton, Dallas, Texas. The regular meeting night of the club has been changed from the second Thursday to the third Thursday in the month.

SOUVENIR MEDALS OF G. G. I. E. NOT NUMEROUS FOR 1940.

Lack of time for prowling around hasn't afforded much time to see what there is new in souvenir medals for the 1940 G. G. I. E., but among items seen are a 1940 Dow medal, 1940 Union Pacific, and a silver-colored piece in imitation of the pillar dollar. By another month a roundup will be made and reported on.

ROY HILL.

Food for Thought!

It will be well for you to "consume" some of this "food"—BEFORE you place your coins for Sale!

Mr. B. Max Mehl, Numismatist,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Mr. Mehl:—

Your letter, including the check, received several days ago, and I want to tell you that the proceeds of the sale has been highly satisfactory to me, beyond my expectations.

As I stated in my first letter, the Grim Reaper struck my home twice in rapid succession, and in an event of this kind, ready money is almost a necessity. The amount I realized out of sale almost covered the ready cash I sorely needed.

You may rest assured that I will recommend your firm for square dealing and quick settlement to all coin collectors that desire to part with their collection.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. C. EHLERS,
2718 Milan St., New Orleans, La.

Forty years of proven success.—Ample financial responsibility at your command here.—Write me.

B. MAX MEHL

Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas

U. S. SPECIALS OF THE MONTH

\$10	1797 Very Fine	\$32.50	\$5	1838-D Ext. Fine	\$14.25
	1843 Very Fine	22.50		1839 Near Unc.	12.00
	1844 Ext. Fine	27.50		1840-C Fine-Very Fine	11.00
	1847 Very Fine	22.50		1841-C Unc. but slight nicks	
\$5	1808 Very Fine	17.50		in field	15.00
	1834 Unc. but light nicks in			1859-D Very Fine	12.50
	field. Sharp	12.00		1877-CC Fine	12.00
	1835 Near Unc. Sharp	12.00		1880 Unc.	12.50
	1836 Ext. Fine	11.00		1881-S Unc.	12.50
	1838-C Very Fine	12.50		1884-CC Very Fine	12.00

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 1939, Peso. First dollar-sized twentieth century coinage of the Dominican Republic. Uncirculated. Plus Postage\$2.00
NICARAGUA, 1939-40, 1 and 5 Centavos; 10, 25 and 50 Centavos. Set of 5 Unc. pieces. Plus Postage75

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN MEDAL

Bronze medal, gilt, March 15, 1939. Obv., Natives subjected to persecution. Rev., National arms. Issued to provide funds for maintenance of Czecho-Slovakian Pavilion at World's Fair. Limited number struck. Perfect\$1.10

We can offer an interesting collection of Post-War Austrian Emergency Money arranged alphabetically in eleven volumes, covering numerous communities—an estimated total of almost 3000 notes. Price\$25.00

FOR THE AMERICAN PAPER MONEY SPECIALIST.

First Charter Period \$5.00 Note, **Crisp Uncirculated**, of the Bank of New York National Banking Association. Views of Columbus Sighting Land, and the Landing of Columbus. Each\$12.50

EDWARD VII 1902 CORONATION GOLD SET

Set of specimen coins in original presentation case, containing £5, £2, £1, £½. All perfect. Silver 5/-, 2/6, 2/-, 1/-, and Maundy 4d, 3d, and 1d. (the 6d and 2d missing). Uncirculated. Priced for immediate sale at only\$80.00

SIX ATTRACTIVE FOREIGN GOLD COINS

ALBANIA, 1927, 20 Francs, gold. Head of SKANDERBEG. Rev. Lion of St. Mark. Struck at Vienna. Uncirculated	\$13.50
BULGARIA, 1912, 20 Leva, Ferdinand. Commemorative issue. Proof	12.50
COLOMBIA, 1919, 5 Pesos. Head of Bolivar. Rev., Condor over shield. About Uncirculated	8.75
ITALY, 1912, 20 Lire, Victor Emanuel III. Obv., Uniformed bust, Rev., Italia ploughing. Uncirculated. Scarce	12.50
SWITZERLAND, 1939, 100 Francs, Lucerne Shooting Match. Kneeling marksman and inscription. Uncirculated	35.00
VATICAN CITY, 1846, 5 Scudi, SEDE VACANTE. Arms surmounted by crossed keys and canopy. Rev., Dove within circle of rays. Brilliant Proof. Very rare	22.50

GEORGIA STATE CURRENCY

\$ 5.00, January 15, 1862.	Figure of Oglethorpe. Crisp Uncirculated. Each	\$.06
	In lots of 10, each	.05
10.00, January 15, 1862.	Figure of Ceres. Crisp Uncirculated. Each	.12
10.00, February 1, 1863.	Figure of Ceres. Crisp Uncirculated. Each	.14
50.00, February 2, 1863.	Crisp Uncirculated. Each	.35
100.00, February 1, 1863.	Head of Jefferson Davis. Crisp Unc. Each	.35

Set of 4 Denominations, 80c. Plus Postage.

A SELECTION OF POPULAR FOREIGN CROWNS

BOLIVIA, 1865, Boliviano. Arms and value. Extremely Fine	\$2.25
BULGARIA, 1885, 5 Leva. Value within wreath. Rev., Lions supporting shields on crowned mantle. About Uncirculated	3.00
BULGARIA, 1894, 5 Leva, Ferdinand. Portrait left, Rev., value. Unc. Scarce	4.75
BULGARIA, 1937, 100 Leva, Boris III. Portrait left. Uncirculated	3.75
CRETE, 1901, 5 Drachma, George, High Commissioner. Portrait. Rev., Arms supported by wild men. Extremely Fine	3.00
DANZIG, 1935, Nickel 10 Gulden. Uncirculated. Scarce	4.25
ECUADOR, 1884, Sucre. Bust of Sucre left, Rev. Arms. Struck at Birmingham. About Uncirculated	2.25
ERITREA, 1891, Tallero (5 Lire), Humbert I. Uncirculated	5.00
GERMAN EAST AFRICA, 1893, 2 Rupies, William II. Unc. and scarce	3.75
HUNGARY, 1938, 5 Pengo, St. Stephen Commemorative. Proof	3.50
LUCERNE, 1814, 4 Francs. Standing Grenadier, Rev. Arms. Extremely Fine	4.00
MONTENEGRO, 1909, 5 Perpera, Nicholas I. Bust r., Rev. Arms. Extr. fine.	6.75
SWEDEN, 1935, 5 Kronor, Gustav V. Riksdag Anniversary. Uncirculated	3.50
TESSIN, 1814, 4 Francs. Standing Grenadier, Rev. Arms. Very fine, scarce.	3.75
VATICAN CITY, 1870, 5 Lire, Pius IX. Last issue of the Jubilee (25) Year. Uncir.	3.50

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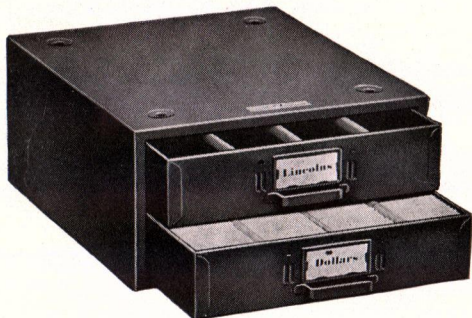
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ALL STEEL CONSTRUCTION



It is always our policy to offer the collecting public the largest variety of accessories, at the lowest possible price. We have now released the **"ROYAL" COIN CABINET**, which should appeal to all collectors, who are in the market for a reasonably priced **ALL STEEL** coin cabinet. This cabinet has many improvements over similar cabinets appearing on the market. All sections are securely **welded** so that there are no parts to become misplaced, or lost. Each cabinet has sixteen compartments which will hold up to 900 half dollars or 2200 small cents filed conveniently in 2x2 coin envelopes. There are feet on the bottom of each cabinet which fit into embossed recesses on top to prevent slipping when several cabinets are

stacked. There are holes punched in the feet, and recessed top, so that several cabinets may be all bolted together in one unit.

SPECIFICATIONS:

SIZE:—Length 11½ in.; Width 9½ in.; Depth 5 in.

DRAWER SIZE:—Length 11½ in.; Width 9 in.; Depth 2 in. Each drawer has 8 sections—Length 5½ in.; Width, Depth 2 in.

CONSTRUCTION:—Heavy gauge first grade cold rolled fire-resisting steel. All sections firmly welded.

FINISH & COLOR:—Especially hard baked Moss Green Enamel.

WEIGHT:—5 lbs. 4 oz.

This cabinet has many improvements over similar cabinets on the market, yet the price is less. Order one today. **Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.**

Introductory Offer

1 Royal Coin Cabinet, Regular price	\$2.75
1000 2x2 Kraft Coin Envelopes, Regular price	1.10
Total Value	\$3.85
Both Sent Postpaid for \$2.75!	

Combination Offer

6 Royal Coin Cabinets, Regular price	\$16.50
(Holds up to 12,000 coins)	
6,000 2x2 Kraft Envelopes, Regular Price	6.60
Total Value	\$23.10
All Sent Postpaid For \$14.95!	

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The Mastercraft Coin Cabinet is built by Master craftsmen, and is the only cabinet of its kind in this price range. There is always the collector who demands the best, and in this deluxe cabinet you receive all the qualities usually found in cabinets selling for a much higher price. There is no excuse to house your collection in any other manner than a coin cabinet, when such value is offered at such a low price. Cabinet has four drawers each with four sections, as illustrated, and will hold more than 1,000 coins conveniently filed.

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Postpaid.



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Announcing The Purchase

OF THE

William Evans Collection

Of Chicago, Illinois.

One of the finest and most complete collections of United States copper, nickel and silver coins ever assembled in the Middle West. This collection includes:

Complete collection of silver dollars. Early dates are extremely fine to uncirculated. 1851 and 1852 are proofs, as are all later Philadelphia dollars. Mint marks are brilliant, uncirculated, including the rarities. Trade dollars complete. A beautiful collection in itself.

The half dollars are the finest collection I have ever seen. Lacking only five coins of being complete in mint marks and dates. 95 per cent. of these are brilliant uncirculated or in proof.

The collection of quarters lacks only a few of the major rarities. The most perfect Standing Liberty quarters I have ever seen. Most of the mint marks are in brilliant uncirculated condition, including the rare 1901-S and all of the CC mint quarters.

The balance of the collection is a repetition of the above. Collected since 1906, always replacing coins when better ones could be found. Included in this collection are nearly complete sets of dimes and half dimes. The most perfect uncirculated 1794 half dime I have ever seen. Also extremely fine 1805. Complete sets of 20c. pieces, 3c. silver and nickel. The 5c. nickels and small cents are exceptionally choice. All are in proof, where obtainable, including the rare 1856 Flying Eagle and 1864 L on the ribbon. The Indian Heads as well as Lincolns are brilliant. The Buffalo nickels are absolutely perfect in every way. A wonderful collection.

ALSO

Another important collection of United States gold coins was purchased during the past month. Nearly a complete run of Eagles and Half Eagles. Included in this collection:

EAGLES, 1795 and 1796. Uncirculated.

1798 over 97, 4 stars facing. Unc.

HALF EAGLES, 1795. Both types, choice condition.

1824. Brilliant uncirculated. Very rare.

**These Have Been Added to My Already Large
Stock of Coins.**

Don't you think there must be a reason for all these fine collections coming to Dayton? Why not find out. Correspondence invited.

JAMES KELLY

Third and Broadway, Dayton, Ohio.

COMMEMORATIVES

Specials for July:

1938 Oregon PSD...\$6.00
Five sets for25.00
Ten sets for45.00

1935 Boone small '34 set
of three—Rare
1939 Oregon PDS—Rare
1938 Texas PDS—Rare
1939 Ark. PDS—Rare
Four Sets\$70.00

Cincinnati PDS
Columbia, S. C. PDS
1938 Oregon PDS
Three sets — Nine
coins\$26.50

Delaware
Bridgeport
Albany
Roanoke
All four for\$5.60

Bennington
Lynchburg
Norfolk
The three for\$5.00

Panama-Pacific
Alabama with star
Hawaii
1933 Oregon
1921 Pilgrim
The five for\$40.00

1935 Texas PSD
1936 Texas PSD
1937 Texas PSD
Three sets for ...\$11.30

**Every Coin Offered
in this Adv. is
Strictly Uncirculated
and
Guaranteed to Please.
Give Us An Order.**

Panama-Pac.\$11.00

1918 Lincoln 1.00

1920 Maine 3.00

1920 Pilgrim 1.00

1921 Pilgrim 5.50

1921 Missouri 12.50

1921 Missouri 2x4..20.00

1921 Alabama . . . 3.25

1921 Alabama 2x2..10.00

1922 Grant 1.50

1923 Monroe 1.25

1924 Huguenot . . . 1.90

1925 Lex.-Concord . 1.25

1925 Stone Moun-
tain 0.75

1925 California D.
Jubilee 1.90

1925 Fort Vancouv-
er 5.85

1925 Norse Am.—
Thick 1.00

Thin 2.50

1927 Bennington .. 2.00

1928 Hawaii 9.75

1934 Maryland . . . 1.15

1935 Connecticut .. 2.40

1935 Hudson 5.50

1935 San Diego . . . 1.25

1936 Cleveland . . . 0.85

1935 Spanish Trail. 3.90

1935 Rhode Island
PDS 4.25

1936 Wisconsin . . . 1.25

1936 Cincinnati
PDS 15.75

1936 Long Island .. 1.15

1936 York County.. 1.20

1936 Bridgeport ... 1.50

1936 Lynchburg ... 1.95

1936 Elgin 1.20

1936 Albany 1.50

1936 San Francisco
Bay 1.50

1936 Columbia, S.C. 6.50

1936 Delaware . . . 1.50

1936 Gettysburg ... 1.75

1936 Norfolk 1.40

1935 Boone D or S. 3.35

1935 Boone '34 D &
S. 30.00

1936 Boone PDS .. 7.95

1937 Boone S & D..22.00

1938 Boone PDS ..22.00

1938 Texas PSD ..13.00

1928 Oregon 2.85

1934 Oregon 2.85

1938 Oregon PSD .. 6.00

1939 Oregon PDS ..15.00

1935 Arkansas . . . 1.75

1935 Ark. S or D. . 3.35

1936 Arkansas . . . 4.50

1937 Arkansas . . . 12.00

1939 Arkansas . . . 22.00

Specials for July:

1921 Mo. plain
1921 Pilgrim
1928 Hawaii
1936 Oregon S
All four for\$30.00

1935 Arkansas PDS
1936 Boone PDS
1938 Oregon PDS
Three sets for\$20.00

Rhode Island PDS
Columbia, S. C. PDS
1938 Oregon PDS
Three sets for\$15.00

1935 Boone
1935 Boone small '34
1936 Boone
1937 Boone
Four for\$5.50

1926 Oregon P
1926 Oregon S
1936 Oregon P
1937 Oregon D
Four for\$5.00

1928 Oregon
1934 Oregon
1938 Oregon PDS
1939 Oregon PDS
Eight Coins\$25.00

Ten all different Com-
memorative $\frac{1}{2}$ all types
—No Columbians
Bargain\$10.50

**Postage and Insurance
Prepaid.**

**We can furnish all
Commemoratives in
Gold or Silver.
We Buy Them, Too.**

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JULY SPECIALS

ONE SET ONLY:* 1915 Panama-Pacific set, 5 pcs. The set has lost most of the mint luster; however, will still pass as uncirculated. In metal case \$550.00

ONE SET ONLY:* Commemorative gold set, nine gold dollars, and two quarter eagles, uncirculated, in card \$85.00

ONE SET ONLY:* Commemorative half dollars, 111 pcs., uncirculated, in 2 Wayte Raymond Albums \$400.00

Will take \$1,000.00 for the three sets listed above, or sell individually at the prices listed above.

GOLD DOLLARS

1849 Open wreath, v. f.	\$2.75	1856 Very fine	\$2.15
1851 Fine	1.95	1856 Extremely fine	2.25
1851 Very fine	2.10	1857 Very fine	2.75
1851 Extremely fine	2.25	1858 Fine	4.00
1852 Fine	2.15	1859 Fine	3.00
1852 Very fine	2.30	1861 Fine	2.75
1853 Fine	1.95	1861 Very fine	2.75
1853 Very fine	2.10	1862 Very fine	2.75
1853 Extremely fine	2.25	1874 Very fine	2.75
1854 Old type, v. f.	2.75	1889 Extremely fine	4.75
1854 New type, v. f.	2.75	1849-O Very fine	4.75
1855 Fine	2.60	1851-O Fine	3.00
1855 Very fine	2.75	1852-O Very fine	3.75
1856 Fine	1.95	1853-O Very fine	2.75

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

Scott's Silver and Gold, reprint, cloth bound	\$2.00
Doughty's United States Cents, Reprint, paper cover	2.00
Cloth cover	3.00
Crosby's Cents and Half Cents, Reprint, photographic plates	3.00
Green's Mint Record & Type Table, blue cover	1.75
Gutttag's Foreign Currency and Exchange Guide, 1921	2.00
The Silver Dollars of North and South America, Wayte Raymond	3.00
Royal Greek Portrait Coins, by Edward T. Newell	2.50
Spanish American Gold Coins, by Wayte Raymond	2.00
Numismatic Mythology, by Jean B. Cammann	1.50
The Gold Coins of North and South America, by Wayte Raymond	3.50
The Standard Paper Money Catalog, by Wayte Raymond, etc.	2.00
The 1940 Standard Catalog, by Wayte Raymond	2.50

WANTED

No collection too small; no collection too large. If you wish to sell your coins outright, drop us a line. We shall be very glad to make a personal visit.

If you have received one of our catalogs we shall be glad to hear from you. We believe that our catalog speaks for itself. In either case we shall be very glad to hear from you. We are interested in obtaining Pioneer Issues, Commemoratives, both Silver and Gold; Gold dollars, Quarter eagles, Three dollars, Stellas, Half eagles, Eagles, Double eagles, Minor issues in complete sets, also proofs in both series.

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2267 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Diversey 2097

We wish to announce that in conjunction with our Auction Sale to be held during the A. N. A. Convention, the celebrated collection of Classical Greek Coins of the Finest Style and quality formed by the late

*Dr. John Dane
Massachusetts*

Will also be sold. Catalogs with plates now in preparation.

This is your last opportunity to enter into the most important Auction Sale of the year, your collection or choice individual specimens. Consignments for the Convention Sale must be in our place not later than July 12, 1940.

Service charges will not be increased.

Please make your reservations at once.

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Morton Stack

Jos. B. Stack

32 West 46th St., New York, N. Y.

Wanted For Cash

Rare Gold Coins of the World, All Countries,

All Periods (not common gold).

Rare United States Silver Coins,

All Denominations.

Thaler-Size Silver All Countries.

Describe fully and state your best cash price. **SELL YOUR COLLECTION FOR CASH.**

FOR SALE.

Early and Rare United States Gold Coins. Write for dates, denominations, condition, price, etc.

Choice Eagles, 1795 to 1803, inclusive. Priced to sell.

Half Eagles, 1795 to 1834, inclusive. Many rare at the right price.

Numismatic Books and plate catalogues from the Library of Mr. Ed. Davis.

Numismatist, 1901, 1909 to 1939 inclusive, complete, some bound, \$2.00 per volume for the entire lot. Postpaid in the United States.

Priced catalogue United States Pattern Coins. For complete description see May Numismatist, 1940, page 372. Price postpaid, \$1.50.

WRITE FOR LIST OF ITEMS YOU ARE INTERESTED IN. IT'S FREE.

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Extraordinary as it may seem, we have always found, during our experience covering many decades, that

COINS TEND TO INCREASE IN VALUE UNDER WAR CONDITIONS

This phenomenon is no doubt accounted for by the desire most people have to put at any rate a certain proportion of their money into something safe, tangible and portable. We can therefore strongly recommend **Coin Collecting as a Fascinating Hobby and as a Sound Investment** and American Collectors are in a specially favorable position on account of the **Rise in the Value of the Dollar.**

Here are a few excerpts from our Monthly Coin List for May:

ROMAN SERIES—GOLD COINS.

		E.	S.	D.
856	Julius Caesar (+ B. C. 44. AV. C. CAESAR. COS. TER. Elderly head head of Pietas, veiled, to r. Rx., A. HIRTIVS PR. Lituus, simpulum and axe. Cohen, 3 V.F.	6	—	—
857	Tiberius (A. D. 14-37). AV. Laur. head r. Rx., PONTIF. MAXIM. Livia seated r. holding flower. Coh., 15 F. D. C.	7	10	—
858	AV. Similar V.F.	4	10	—
859	Claudius (41-54). AV. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI. Laur. head r. Rx., DE BRITANN on triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue between two trophies. Coh., 17. V.F.	10	—	—
860	Nero (54-68). AV. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS Laur. head r. Rx., IVPITER CVSTOS. Jupiter seated l. holding fulmen and sceptre. Coh., 118 V.F.	8	—	—

CONTINENTAL SERIES—MISCELLANEOUS GOLD COINS.

951	Albania. Amet Zogu. 20 ari fr., 1927 F. D. C.	2	10	—
952	Albania. Amet Zogu. 20 francs, 1926. Bust of Skanderbeg. F. D. C.	3	10	—
953	Albania. Zog. Marriage, 20 francs, 1938 F. D. C.	3	—	—
954	Annam. Tu Duc (1847-83). AV. 37 mill. 26 grammes. Cf. Schroeder, 37f. (AR.) RR. F. D. C.	28	—	—
955	Annam. Thieu Tri (1841-47). AV. 25 mill. 4gr. Schr., 250. (AR) E.F.	4	10	—
956	Austria. Republic. 100 kronen, 1923. Crowned eagle F. D. C.	12	10	—
957	Austria. Republic. 25 shillings, 1935. St. Leopold F. D. C.	2	5	—
958	Austria. Republic. 25 shillings, 1936. Similar type F. D. C.	2	10	—
959	Bavaria. Louis II. 20 marks, 1872 F. D. C.	3	10	—

MILLED GOLD SERIES.

1145	Charles II. Five Guineas. 1684 V.F.	14	—	—
1146	Charles II. Two Guineas. 1681. Last bust. Extremely fine. E.F.	9	—	—
1147	Charles II. Guinea. 1678. E. and C. under bust. R. V.F.-E.F.	4	—	—
1148	James II. Five Guineas 1687. The obverse of this coin is in brilliant condition and as fine as could be desired, the reverse however is a little blurred F. D. C.-E.F.	20	—	—
1149	James II. Guinea. 1687. Brilliant F. D. C.	5	10	—
1150	William and Mary. Five Guineas. 1692. R. E.F.	17	—	—
1151	William and Mary. Guinea. 1694. R. E.F.	4	10	—
1152	William III. Guinea. 1700. R. E.F.	4	10	—
1153	William III. Half Guinea. 1701. R. V.F.-E.F.	2	10	—
1154	Anne. Guinea. 1714. Brilliant F. D. C.	4	15	—
1155	Anne. Half Guinea. 1711. Brilliant F. D. C.	2	5	—

A SHORT LIST OF ENGLISH SILVER COINS.

1201	George I. Crown. 1720. Rx. Roses and Plumes. Toned. R. F. D. C.	4	—	—
1202	George I. Crown. 1726. Rx. Roses and Plumes. R. F. D. C.	4	—	—
1203	George I. Halfcrown. 1715. Rx. Roses and Plumes. A perfect specimen, finely toned. F. D. C.	2	15	—
1204	George I. Halfcrown. 1720. Rx. R. and P. Another excellent coin in similar condition. R. F. D. C.	2	10	—
1222	George II. Sixpence. 1728. Young head. Roses and Plumes. F. D. C.	—	8	6
1223	George II. Sixpence. 1739. Young head. Rx. Roses E.F.	—	4	6
1224	George III. Crown. 1818. Edge LIX. Brilliant F. D. C.	—	10	6
1225	George III. Halfcrown. 1816. 1st issue F. D. C.	—	6	—
1226	George III. Halfcrown. 1819. 2nd issue F. D. C.	—	6	—
1227	George III. Northumberland Shilling. 1763. Brilliant F. D. C.	—	15	—

WHY NOT WRITE FOR OUR FREE MONTHLY LIST?

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PATTERNS IN PROOF

CENTS.

1854	A.-W. 186, bronze proof	\$6.50
1855	A.-W. 200, bronze proof	6.50
1859	A.-W. 312, copper-nickel Indian head, proof. Same design as adopted 1860	8.75

2-CENT PIECES.

1836	A.-W. 56, nickel. The first 2c. piece to be made at the mint. Only 20 issued	\$14.50
1864	A.-W. 453, nickel, regular dies. Only 15 issued	9.75

3-CENT PIECES.

1865	A.-W. 514, copper, regular dies. Only 15 issued	\$5.25
1869	A.-W. 815, nickel	6.75

DIMES.

1869	A.-W. 774, silver. Only 25 issued	\$6.75
1869	A.-W. 775, silver	6.75
1869	A.-W. 780, silver	6.75
1869	A.-W. 789, copper	4.50
1870	A.-W. 1008, copper	4.35

QUARTERS.

1869	A.-W. 753, silver, only 25 issued	\$10.50
1869	A.-W. 760, silver	8.85
1869	A.-W. 764, aluminum, spotted	4.00
1870	A.-W. 957, silver, only 15 issued	11.50
1870	A.-W. 958, silver, only 25 issued	10.50
1870	A.-W. 964, silver, only 25 issued	10.50

HALVES.

1859	A.-W. 291, silver	\$10.50
1859	A.-W. 292, copper	5.50
1859	A.-W. 293, silver (unc.)	9.25
1859	A.-W. 297, silver	10.50
1862	A.-W. 358, copper (unc.)	4.50
1869	A.-W. 733, silver	10.50
1870	A.-W. 922, silver, only 25 issued	11.50

EAGLES.

1861	A.-W. 338, copper	\$5.50
1861	A.-W. 340, copper	5.50
1862	A.-W. 355, copper	5.50
1862	A.-W. 356, copper	5.50

COMMEMORATIVES

The following are uncirculated unless otherwise stated.

1915	Pan Pacific, ex. fine	\$8.50	1934	Boone	\$2.25
1918	Lincoln	1.00	1935-S	Boone	3.25
1920	Maine	2.85	1935-34	Boone	1.35
1920	Pilgrim	1.00	1935	Texas set	3.65
1921	Pilgrim	5.25	1936	Cleveland	.90
1921	Missouri 2x4	18.50	1936	Wisconsin	1.20
1921	Alabama	3.10	1936	York County	1.20
1921	Alabama unc. \$9.50, ex. fine	7.50	1936	Bridgeport	1.50
1922	Grant	1.40	1936	Lynchburg	1.85
1923	Monroe	1.25	1936	Oregon	1.45
1925	Lexington	1.25	1936-S	Oregon	4.50
1925	Stone Mountain	.75	1936	Boone	1.45
1925	California	1.85	1936	Boone set	7.75
1925	Vancouver	5.50	1936	Robinson	1.25
1926	Sesquicentennial	1.25	1936	Elgin	1.20
1926	Oregon P or S, each	1.20	1936	Albany	1.45
1927	Vermont	1.85	1936	Delaware	1.50
1928	Oregon	2.85	1936	Arkansas set	4.75
1933	Oregon	5.50	1936	Texas set	3.75
1934	Oregon	2.85	1937	Roanoke	1.45
1934	Maryland	1.20	1937	Oregon	1.45
1935	Connecticut	2.40	1937	Texas set	4.25
1935	Hudson	5.25	1938	Texas set	12.50
1935	San Diego	1.20	1938	Oregon set	7.50
1935	Rhode Island P, D or S, each	1.40			

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WE OFFER

1. India Dollar 1897 Struck in Gold.

Of greatest rarity. Beautiful specimen in proof state...\$220.00

2. Square Copper Ten Kopeks 1726 of Empress Catherine of Russia. Struck at Ekaterinburg.

Inscription in centre and Russian double eagle in angles. A very interesting and extremely rare coin. A fine specimen was in the famous Klingert sale (1910) and realized about \$82.00; another in the same condition from the sale of duplicates of the Hermitage fetched about \$67.00. Perfectly preserved...\$30.00

3. Half-Taler of Cologne, John Gebhard, Count of Mansfeld 1558.

St. Peter; below, arms of Mansfeld. Rs. Helmeted shield of Cologne. This is the only year of which coins are known of Archbishop John Gebhard. The half-taler is one of the greatest rarities. The only fine specimen, besides this one, offered in the last 50 years was in the Cahn sale 1929, where an oxidized specimen fetched about \$165.00. Almost extremely fine...\$100.00

4. Proof Three Pfennigs 1574 of Nuremberg Struck on Square Silver Flan.

Shield and orb with mark of value 84. The only specimen ever sold by auction was in the Hess sale 1924 and fetched about \$54.00. Very fine\$18.00

5. Double Taler 1626 of Nuremberg, Struck From Taler Dies.

Three shields. Rs. Double eagle. An extremely rare coin. This specimen was sold at the Cahn sale of 1928 for about \$112.00. Extremely fine\$50.00

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Numismatist

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GOLD COINS.

The condition of this small listing of moderately priced gold is accurately stated. I pride myself on a strict classification, and for this reason have had no coins returned as overclassified.

DOLLARS

1849 V. f., \$2.25; Unc.	\$2.85
1850 V. f., \$2.35; E. f.	2.75
1851 V. f. \$1.90; Unc.	2.50
1851-O F. \$2.25; V. f.	2.75
1852 V. f. \$1.90; Unc.	2.75
1853 V. f. \$1.90; Unc.	2.50
1853-O V. f. \$2.50; E. f.	2.85
1854 Small, E. f.	2.10
1854 Large, V. f.	2.10
1855-O Very fine	3.75
1856 V. f. \$2.35; E. f.	2.50
1857 V. f. \$2.10; E. f.	2.25
1857-D Obv. F., rev., V. g.	6.00
1859-S Very fine	8.00
1860-S Very fine	9.00
1861 Ex. fine	2.25
1862 Unc.	2.75
1874 V. f. \$2.10; E. f.	2.35
1889 Unc.	3.85

QUARTER EAGLES

1825 V. f. and v. scarce	\$37.50
1838-C V. f., scarce	15.00
1853 V. f. \$4.50. 1856 V. f.	4.75
1864 V. f. and v. rare	45.00
1878 V. f.	4.50
1896, 1897 Unc.	5.00
1898 Unc.	5.00
1899, 1900 Brill. Proof	7.75
1901, 1902 Brill. Proof	7.75
1903 Unc. \$4.75; Br. Proof	7.75
1904, 1905 Brill. Proof	7.50
1905 E. f. \$4.35; Unc.	4.75
1906, 1907 Unc.	4.75
1907 Brilliant Proof	7.50
1908, 1911, 1914 handsome sand-blast proofs	7.75

THREE DOLLARS GOLD

1854 V. f. \$5.50; E. f.	\$6.00
1855, 1856 Very fine	6.00
1856-S Very fine	8.50
1857 Very fine	6.00
1860-S Not quite v. f.	7.25
1874, 1878 Ex. fine	6.25
1887 Perfect, Unc.	9.00

HALF EAGLES

1802 over 1 Extremely fine	\$18.00
1803 over 2 Very fine	16.00
1810 Small date, ex. fine	20.00
1823 Brilliant Uncirculated	165.00
1881, 1882 Uncirculated, lustre	9.50
1908 Sand blast proof	15.50

EAGLES

1795 A shade under v. f.	\$60.00
1801 Very fine	33.00
1803 Nearly ex. fine	35.00
1804 Extremely fine, rare	75.00
1908 Sand Blast Proof	32.00
1912 Sand Blast Proof	32.00
1914 Sand Blast Proof	32.00

DOUBLE EAGLES

1908 Sand Blast Proof	\$50.00
1914 Sand Blast Proof	50.00
1915 Sand Blast Proof	50.00
1931 Uncirculated, Lustre	85.00

1879 STELLA. A proof of 1879 slightly hairmarked in field\$150.00
 1851 SLUG. Augustus Humbert, 880 Thous. A very good piece, above the average condition\$175.00

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1893-S, X. F. \$1.00. 1895-S, X. F. \$1.00. 1857, 1858, 1861, Fine, 40c. each. 1899-O, Fine \$1. 1900-O X. F. \$1. 1901-O X. F. \$4.00. 1902-O X. F. \$1.00. 1906-O Fine 75c. 1906-D X. F. 75c. 1908-D Fine 75c. 1910-D X. F. \$1.00. 1916-D Fine 75c. 1917 T. I, V. G. 35c. 1917 T. II, Fine \$2.00. 1917-S T. II, Fine 75c. 1918 V. F. 60c. 1920 V. F. 60c. 1920-D V. F. \$5.00. 1921 Date readable, \$1.25.

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1900-O X. F. 1901-O X. F. 1902-O X. F. 1892-O X. F. 1893-O X. F. 1894-O X. F. Six O Mint Dimes at 75c. each.

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1868 V. G.20	1878 Fine25
1868 Fine50	1879 V. G.15
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1—1919-S Quarter.	5—1915-S Dimes.	1—1916-D Half Dol.
1—1919-D Quarter.	2—1903-S Dimes.	1—1917 Half Dol., S or
1—1924-S Quarter.	2—1901-S Dimes.	D, rev. or obv., or P
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2—1899-S Quarters.	5—1924-D Cents.	1—1921-D Half Dol.
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 Same, perfect die, Unc., br., \$1.25.
 Same, 1927-D, Unc., br., \$1.25.
U. S. ¼ Dollar, 1806, die break rev., center of eagle weak, otherwise v. f., \$3.
U. S. Dime, 1830, small die break rev., Ex. fine, 90c.
U. S. ½ Dime, 1835, large date and letters, die break rev., v. good, 40c.
U. S. 5c. Nickel, 1882, die break obverse and rev., Unc., v. brilliant, with proof surface, \$1.00.
 Same, perfect die, Unc., v. brilliant, 75c.
 Same, 1883, shield type, die break obv., Unc., v. brilliant, \$1.00. Perfect die, Unc., v. br., 75c.
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 Same, 1915-S, Buffalo, curious die break obverse, fine, v. scarce, 50c.
 Same, 1918-S, die break obv., abt. f., 35c.
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 Same, 1867, die break rev., Unc., 60c. Fine, 25c.
 Same, 1888, curious die break obv., ex. fine, 50c.
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 1833, die break rev., abt. fine, 50c. V. good, 35c.
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 1836, die break rev., abt. fine, 60c.
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 1837, plain hair cord, die break obv., ex. fine, \$1.00.
 Same, dot between E and N in "Cent" rev., perfect die, v. good, 35c.

Same, Indian Head, 1859, die break obv. and rev., Unc., br., \$2.50.
 Same, 1863, die break obv. edge. Ex. fine, 40c.
 Same, 1864, last year, Copper Nickel, die break rev., Unc., v. brilliant, \$1.25.
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 Same, 1922 with "D," die break rev., fine, 40c.
 Same, 1922 no "D" showing, die break rev., good, 40c.
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 Same, "Jiffy Lunch," Unc., 25c.
 Same, "L. A. McLain," Unc., 25c.
 Same, "Tenino Cash Market" (only one in stock), Unc., rare, 50c.
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 Oklahoma, 1 Mill Al., 5 Mills Brass, round, round hole in center, Unc., br., the pair, 10c.
 Colorado, 1935, Al., 1 inch square, round hole in center; second issue, round, cross in center, Unc., br., the pair, 10c.
 State of Illinois, 1½ Cent, Al., round, small, Unc., v. br., 20c.
 Same, square, Unc., v. br., 35c.
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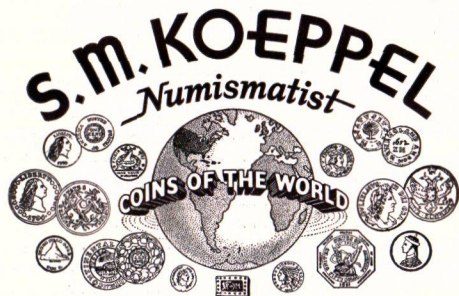
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Macedon, B. C. 92-88, Tetradrachm, X-fine	8.50
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1795 Fine,	1812 X.Fine,	1829 X.Fine,	1845 Unc.,
1796 Fine,	1813 X.Fine,	1830 Unc.,	1846 X.Fine,
1797 Fine,	1814 Fine,	1831 X.Fine,	1847 Unc.,
1798 Fine,	1816 X.Fine,	1832 Unc.,	1848 Unc.,
1800 Fine,	1817 X.Fine,	1833 Unc.,	1849 Unc.,
1801 Fine,	1818 Fine,	1834 Unc.,	1850 Unc.,
1802 X.Fine,	1819 Fine,	1835 X.Fine,	1851 Unc.,
1803 X.Fine,	1820 Unc.,	1836 Unc.,	1852 Unc.,
1804 Fine,	1821 X.Fine,	1837 Unc.,	1853 Unc.,
1805 Fine,	1822 Fine,	1838 Unc.,	1854 Unc.,
1806 X.Fine,	1823 Fine,	1839 Unc.,	1855 Unc.,
1807 X.Fine,	1824 X.Fine,	1840 Unc.,	1856 Unc.,
1808 X.Fine,	1825 Fine,	1841 X.Fine,	1857 Unc.
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1938-S-P-D Cents, Unc., \$1.75 per 100, \$8.25 per 500, \$16.00 per 1000.
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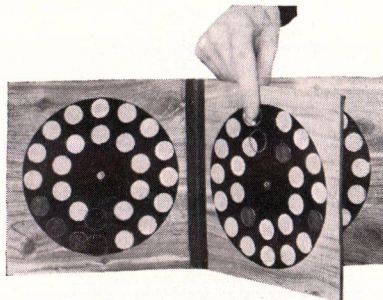
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1931-S	13	10	14	100
1932-P	15	10	16	100
1932-D	17	10	18	100
1933-D	19	10	20	100
1934-P	21	10	22	100
1934-D	23	10	24	100
1935-P	25	10	26	100
1935-S	27	10	28	100
1935-D	29	10	30	100
1936-P	31	10	32	100
1936-S	33	10	34	100
1936-D	35	10	36	100
1937-P	37	10	38	100
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